

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Man's work
The life of a male midwife. Lee Rodwell meets a man in a woman's world.

Cash...

Stephen Taylor in Zambia. Part 2: the economy...register

The changing face of Carmen.



Canal...
A Special Report on the cultural treasures of the Veneto
-boats
How life has turned out for the boat people from Vietnam.

Cosmonauts return to Earth

The two cosmonauts who spent five months in the Salyut 7 space station returned safely to Earth last night. Tass said Soyuz T9, with Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov on board, had separated from Salyut 7 earlier in the day.

Italians seize Briton's home

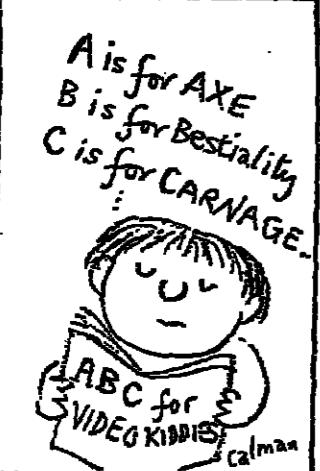
An Italian judge ordered seizure of the home and land in Italy belonging to Mr Stephen May, husband of Mrs Jeanette May, pending a decision on whether to pay a £42,000 reward to the man who found Mrs May's body in January 1982.

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Growth doubts

Slower economic growth, rising unemployment and higher inflation are forecast for next year by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, contradicting the Treasury's optimism

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Video nasties

Four out of ten children have seen video nasties, which are often shown at children's parties, it has been claimed. Page 3

Delhi warning

Mrs Thatcher dispelled Commonwealth hopes of establishing a new economic order and told heads of government in Delhi that there was no magic formula to transform world trade. Page 5

Blomqvist wins

Stig Blomqvist, of Sweden, driving a British-prepared Audi Quattro, won the Lombard RAC Rally which finished in Bath yesterday. Page 26

Leader page 13
Letters: On parole, from Lord Elton; Woolworth case, from Lady Phillips; faith, from the Rev B Thorogood, and others
Leading articles: Norman Fowler on social planning; the INF talks; the NGA dispute
Features, pages 10, 12
Taxes: cuts will come, the Chancellor tells *The Times*; Bernard Levin on masters old and new; Spectrum: a profile of artist John Piper

Obituary, page 14

Dr T. H. Wills, Mrs Lucy Middleton

Books, page 11

Sir John Plumb reviews Robert Rhodes James's biography of Prince Albert; Andrew Sinclair on fiction; Piers Brendon on F. E. Smith; Woodrow Wyatt on Wodehouse; Dr John Pervil on Roman London; Tom Hutchinson on science fiction.

Special Report, pages 21 to 24

Telford and the M54 motorway, which opens tomorrow

Union ordered back to court over illegal picketing

• The National Graphical Association has been ordered to court tomorrow to explain why it has not paid a £50,000 fine for illegal secondary picketing.

• The TUC has pledged moral support for the union, but has held back from condoning breach of the law.

• The court action has been instigated by

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Graphical Association, which has been ordered to appear in the High Court in Manchester tomorrow to explain its refusal to pay a £50,000 fine, has been promised TUC support in its dispute with the Stockport Messenger group of newspapers, although union leaders are unenthusiastic about the prospect of a confrontation

Mr Selim Shah, proprietor of the Messenger group of newspapers, who accused the union of "bullyboy tactics".

• Newspaper distributors won an injunction against Sogat '82, ordering the union to stop "blacklisting" magazines printed by Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation.

general secretary, said that mass demonstrations outside Mr Selim Shah's premises would continue until the closed shop dispute was settled.

He appealed for peaceful picketing, but was adamant that the union would not pay the £50,000 fine imposed by Mr Justice Borcham in Manchester last week.

Some union officials believe the next step could be a further fine of as much as £150,000, although all parties in the dispute, which is rapidly becoming more serious, appeared to hope that peace talks to be arranged by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service would take some of the heat out of the situation. Talks are unlikely to start before late tomorrow.

The only remaining area of disagreement is Mr Shah's refusal to reemploy six NGA members dismissed 21 weeks ago when they went on strike over a closed shop agreement.

The hearing in Manchester tomorrow will consider Mr Shah's application seeking leave to issue a writ of sequestration on the NGA for failure to observe a court order to stop secondary picketing that is unlawful under the 1980 Employment Act.

But Mr King told MPs yesterday that the court wanted to deal with the question of

general secretary, said that mass

dissemination of the fine. The application for the sequestration writ is the technical means of reopening the case and Mr Shah's lawyers are expected to bring to the judge's attention the picketing disturbances outside the Warrington office since last Friday's hearing.

Fleet Street fathers of chancery (shop stewards) and NGA leaders from national newspaper offices in Manchester are meeting in London this evening to hear a report on the dispute from nation union officials, but it was thought unlikely that they will press for immediate action by national newspapers workers. The NGA wants to keep that "card" up its sleeve for the time being.

The dispute spread in the north west, however, when yesterday's issue of the *Manchester Evening News* failed to appear after NGA compositors refused to handle a page containing a report of court proceedings against 22 men arrested during picketing at Warrington.

Mr Murray's statement of support was stronger than he had originally intended, although he was careful not to commit the TUC to any specific form of support for the union.

The pawns, page 2

Leading article, page 13

Pickets fail to stop delivery vans

By a Staff Reporter

Amid angry scenes, pickets failed yesterday to prevent delivery vans leaving the printing works near Warrington, Cheshire, of The Messenger and of newspapers.

In the early morning about 600 pickets from more than 12 unions from the North and Midlands, stopped three attempts by delivery vans to drive out of the plant on a modern industrial estate alongside the M62.

But later in the morning the pickets had dwindled to about a hundred and two vans containing 140,000 newspapers got out. Another 90,000 papers left in two vans in the afternoon and evening, as police linked arms to hold back pickets who fought to block the exits.

In one scuffle the pickets' pressure on policemen knocked over a breeze-block wall, breaking a policeman's leg and slightly injuring two pickets. In a later confrontation, when two empty vans tried to get back into the works, another policeman's arm was broken in three places.

Two demonstrators were arrested in the scuffles. With five others arrested on Tuesday they were charged with obstruction and breach of the peace. Among those arrested and released on bail was the NGA's national officer, Mr Robert Tomlins.

He said he was delighted with the pickets' success in delaying distribution. "We are trying to keep this as peaceful as possible.

"We are not going to settle for anything less than the reinstatement of the Stockport and we will go on demonstrating until we achieve that."

The court action has been brought under the 1980 Employment Act and follows "secondary action" by Sogat in sympathy with 550 workers at BPCC's Park Royal plant, in West London.

A small number of workers yesterday continued their sit-in at the plant, but Mr Robert Maxwell, the chairman of BPCC, has transferred typesetting of the *Radio Times* and *The Listener* to Wheatons of Exeter with the tacit approval of the national leadership of both Sogat and the National Graphical Association, the other print union involved.

A special meeting of the national council of Sogat is to meet tomorrow. Mr Williams Chas, the general secretary of the union, will repeat his advice that the blacklisting action should stop.

Two of the MPs on the committee, Mr Frederick Silvester (Labour, Coventry North-East), expressed surprise that Lotus should have done £9m worth of work "out of the goodness of their heart".

Mr Anthony Hopkins, deputy chief executive of the Northern Ireland Development Board, disclosed that the Bank of England had approved the payment of the £5.1m to GPD

which had been brought in to

act as an intermediary between the De Lorean company on the one side and Lotus Cars of Norwich, and the then Lotus chairman, Mr Colin Chapman on the other.

Lotus was to carry out the research and development work on the car project, but Mr Chapman who died last year, had insisted that GPD, of Geneva, should be used as a buffer company "because of his concern that government support for De Lorean Motor Cars might not continue with a change of government".

But the MPs were last night told that although Lotus received a direct payment of £11.5m for work done between

April 1979, and December 1981, two further payments of £5.1m (then about £2.4m) and £12.5m, made to GPD, were not received by Lotus in Norwich.

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The Warrington dispute

Employer and staff become pawns in a national battle over union law

The two sides facing each other across a littered printers' yard in Warrington, Cheshire, are agreed on only one issue: they are now pawns in a national battle over trade union law.

Mr Selim Shah, aged 39, chairman of the Messenger group of three newspapers, which is refusing to reinstate six members of the National Graphical Association dismissed in a closed-shop dispute, has become the unions' bogeyman in a trial of strength over union rights. "There is the big union on one side, and the law on the other, and I am here stuck in the middle," Mr Shah said.

Behind the printing works door his press rolled on yesterday, producing 230,000 copies of the six-edition weekly free sheet which distributes in Cheshire and Lancashire.

Mr Shah, who worked in television and the theatre before launching the Messenger group 11 years ago, claims "bewilderment" at the escalation of the dispute to a point where £10m of NGA funds could be sequestered and a possible national NGA strike called.

"We have done nothing wrong. All we have done is protect the rights of our staff to choose whether they join or do not join a trade union," he said.

Waiting for the confrontation

Outside, 200 pickets, including members of a dozen other unions from all over the North and Midlands, sit tea from their snack-vans, play football with plastic cups and stake braziers of firewood as they wait for the next confrontation with the police. They are addressed by a local Sogat '82 member, who says: "It is not about this feller in here - he's a pawn in the game. It is about the future of trade unions as a whole."

The dispute started 21 weeks ago, when six NGA members at the Messenger's Fineward works in Stockport, went on strike. They said that the company had broken a closed-shop agreement by taking on non-union printers at the new printing works at Winwick Quay Estate, in Warrington, as well as at the existing Stockport and Bury centre.

Mr Shah said that he tried to negotiate a new agreement allowing him to retain non-

union staff, but dismissed the men on July 4, when talks failed.

Small-scale picketing continued, with Mr Shah alleging that some of his 120 employees were threatened, spat at, abused and punched by pickets.

The dispute escalated when journalists refused to work with non-union printers. But members of the chapel (office branch) of National Union of Journalists at the Messenger's Stockport office backed down when Mr Shah challenged them in court.

The NGA picket line became increasingly bitter and Mr Shah returned to court in October, gaining an injunction to end secondary picketing at all the

company's works. Last week, the union was fined £50,000 in the High Court in Manchester for failing to observe the injunction.

On the Warrington picket lines, scenes became more violent last week, with stones being hurled at vans and police officers as the pickets tried to prevent distribution of the newspapers.

NGA leaders on the picket lines were clear yesterday that the dispute is over the threat to the closed shop and the NGA's fiercely defended role as the only printers' union.

Mr Bob Tomlins, a national officer, said yesterday: "It has become a test battle. If Mr Shah successfully sequesters NGA

Man in the News

Limelight that took over from the footlights

Mr Selim Shah, known to his friends as Eddie, has excellent credentials for a man who finds himself at the centre of a battle between trade union solidarity and entrepreneurial freedom. Age 39, the son of a Persian father and English mother, he worked in theatre and film production before joining the BBC in London and then Granada Television in Manchester as a programme manager.

Eleven years ago he went into a bank and asked for a loan to set up his group of three weekly newspapers. "I just thought people can have free television through advertising, why not newspapers?", he said.

His idea was a profitable success, bringing the Messenger group a £5m turnover last year.

He now shares a comfortable house in Manchester's "gin and tonic" belt in Altrincham, with his wife and three children. He plays golf, flies a private jet, and yet joined the National Graphical Association because "you can't understand what your work force feel unless you understand its problems".

His long background in the media has clearly prepared him for his unexpected launch into the headlines.

Inside his printing works,



Mr Shah inside his printing works at Warrington yesterday.

despite two nights of little sleep, he seems relaxed and confident, while he tries to outwit the pickets.

Yet he is keenly conscious of the publicity attracted by the dispute. Yesterday he made a special point of asking the *Daily Mail* to join *The Times* and *Guardian* when he picked reporters to interview him.

The NGA's leaflet distributed to pickets puts the case more colourfully: "He has offered a ballot, very fair and democratic may you think. But among employees recruited for their anti-union views? It is like balloting Manchester United fans on whether they would like Manchester City to win the FA Cup."

Mr Bill Kearney, a picket who travelled with 23 other NGA members from Oxford yesterday, said: "I am here because if this chap's allowed to get away with it, others will do the same. It would mean the end of the printing industry as we know it - it would crush the unions."

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Mr Eddie Shah is to seek leave from the Queen's Bench Division in Manchester, to issue a writ of sequestration.

The hearing tomorrow will deal also with the issue of non-payment of the fine by the NGA.

Mr Shah's legal advisers said that if he was granted leave he would then return to the court for a writ. If the writ is issued, Mr Shah, according to his advisers, may appoint four commissioners, who will move in to take over assets until the union has purged its contempt.

The Contempt of Court Act, 1981, can also give a role to the Queen's Remembrancer, Master Bickford-Smith, Senior Master of the Queen's Bench, who is concerned with its procedure.

Under the Act he would treat a fine as if it were due to him as a judgment debt. Order 45, Rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court then apply.

The court retains common law powers, including commitment to prison, if necessary.

The options open to the remembrancer include:

Rebel electricians face pressure

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Leaders of rebel Fleet Street electricians are coming under increasing pressure to end their defiance of the TUC and return to their original union after indications that their support might be starting to ebb away.

Resistance to rejoining Mr Frank Chapple's Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union is still strong among electricians who have joined the printing trade union Sogat '82, but their numbers are thought to be dwindling in the face of hostility from both the TUC and Sogat.

Sogat was ordered by the TUC to bar the electricians from membership, although it made no order that they should return to the EETPU. At one time about 800 electricians were said to have joined the London Machine Branch of Sogat, although the EETPU's Fleet Street leaders say that fewer than 500 of the total 1,200 membership of their branch are not paying subscriptions.

About 450 have actually resigned from the EETPU, and it is this hardcore that is reluctant to rejoin. Their position came under pressure this week when the electricians at

Mirror Group fight

Unions at the *Scotsman*, *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail* in Glasgow are to oppose Reed International's decision to sell off Mirror Group Newspapers as a single entity. They are demanding access to Reed International's books to test the feasibility of the two titles continuing as a separate company to preserve the newspapers' Scottish character, (David Black writes).

The law that may aid Shah's campaign

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

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Fewer pensioners by 2001'

By Nicholas Timmins and David Walker

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, relied on the work of the Government's actuaries and demographers when he contradicted the Prime Minister's view that pensioners are a mounting "burden" on the working population.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys predicts that the total number of British pensioners will fall slightly by the beginning of the twenty-first century - unless there is some significant medical breakthrough or a drastic reduction in cigarette smoking.

Official statistics do support Mrs Thatcher's statement in an interview in July that when she reaches retirement age there will be "rather more pensioners than there are now." She is 60 in two years' time and during this period there will be an increase of about 100,000 in the total number of pensioners. But 1985-86 will be a peak from which pensioner numbers will fall.

Those aged over 65 are projected to reach 8.2 million in Great Britain in 1986, rise to 8.3 million in 1991 then fall back to 7.9 million by the year 2001. The number of pensioners is predicted to drop from 9.7 million by 1986 to 9.3 million by 2001.

Although the total number of pensioners will remain fairly stable for the next 25 years the numbers of those who are very old will increase - and this has led to worry about the impact on the National Health Service and on social services.

In a recent speech Dr Donald Acheson, chief medical officer

designate at the DHSS, made plain that the growth in numbers of very old people would push up health costs but gave a warning against superficial interpretations.

He added that changes in family life could reduce the amount of care for the elderly. Although the divorce rate and therefore the number of people living alone was rising - with a consequent increase in the demand for state assistance - the age at which men die is also rising, meaning that there are likely to be more elderly couples with one member able to support the other.

Higher pensions, however, are what many actuaries and demographers fear. If present birth rates continue into the next century then by the year 2020 the tax and National Insurance burden on the working population will have to increase considerably to meet the pensions then payable under the earnings-related scheme introduced in 1975.

Mr John Ermisch of the Policy Studies Institute has calculated that pension contributions will need to rise by 60 per cent in the 30 years after 2006 to around one third of earnings. Mr Ermisch argues that people starting work now should be told to lower their expectations to avoid disappointment come 2030.

Top RUC men will head new border campaign

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two senior Northern Ireland police officers have been drafted into south Armagh to lead the fight against terrorism on the border.

The announcement by Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary came as the province's police authority gave its full backing to him in the face of Unionist demands for his resignation.

But even as the decision was announced, the Provisional IRA struck in the village of New Buildings, co Londonderry, injuring two Roman Catholic brothers, one a former member of the RUC reserve, with a booby-trapped car bomb. Their condition was said last night to be not serious.

Londonderry unit of the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the attack but indicated it had not known that one of the men had left the police reserve. The police later warned all former members of the security forces to be on their guard as part of the increased alert for terrorist attacks.

One of the RUC's two deputy chief constables, Mr Charles Rogers, is to take charge of policing in the border area, particularly in south Armagh. An assistant chief constable is to join an officer of the same rank who already had responsibility for policing rural areas, including the border area.

Lord Justice Gibson said that

no reliability could be placed on the evidence of a self-confessed Irish National Liberation Army commander.

Two of the seven found not guilty on the twenty-seventh day of a trial in which 18 people face 75 terrorist charges walked free from the court but the others face outstanding charges and remain in custody.

Unions urge nurses to fail exams

Health Service Union leaders

yesterday urged trainee nurses to fail their examinations.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was asked yesterday to investigate an MP's file of cases involving allegations of paedophilia in Buckingham Palace and the diplomatic and civil services.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Littleborough and Saddleworth, said he had asked for the meeting to press the Home Secretary for a change in the law to protect young children.

"I am going to give him a glimpse inside my private files, where people have written to me with information."

The file contained details of one case in which, he said, disciplinary proceedings had been taken against a civil servant. "It was a case of a civil servant receiving 57 indecent photographs involving children. There appears, on face value, to have been a cover-up, which I want investigating."

Mr Dickens refused to go into details of the case allegedly involving an employee at Buckingham Palace.

Health pay team named

Membership of the review body to recommend pay for Britain's 500,000 nurses, midwives and other health professionals was announced yesterday. Sir John Greenborough was appointed chairman in September; other members are:

Mr Barry Cooper, QC, a former health minister and former recorder; Mrs Susie Harold, a director of Duncroft Consulting and former Economic Permanent Secretary in the Civil Service; Dr John Kingman, vice-chancellor of Strathclyde University; and Professor George Thompson, professor of medicine at the University of Manchester.

A seventh member is to be appointed later.

Parole protest

Dr Julian Candy, a Buckinghamshire psychiatrist, has resigned from the Parole Board in protest against the new tough line on parole policy announced by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, to the Conservative Party conference.

Bridge meeting

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, will meet a delegation from the board which administers the Humber Bridge today. The mounting debts from the bridge will be discussed.

Sale Room

High prices for collection of an American in Paris

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Gouverneur Morris, who succeeded Thomas Jefferson as United States minister in the court of Louis XVI in 1792, remained in Paris through the Revolution, unsuccessfully plotted the escape from Paris of the king and Marie-Antoinette and finally returned to New York in 1798 with his collection of books, wines and furniture - a selection of which his descendants sold at Christie's in New York on Tuesday for \$228,000 worth of grants - 17 per cent more than 1981-82.

The scientific highlights of 1982-83 were in astronomy and nuclear physics. The Infra Red Stronomy Satellite (IRAS), a joint venture by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, has made several spectacular discoveries.

Report for 1982-83 (SERC, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, £5).

Overseas selling prices: France 200,000; 8 ft 60; Canada 42 7/8; Canada 160; Cyprus 800; Denmark 120; 100; Finland 100; Germany 120; Greece 100; Holland 63 3/8; Ireland 400; Italy 2,200; Luxembourg 1,200; Norway 17 7/8; Portugal 12 1/2; Portugal 1,200; Sweden 8,000; Switzerland 8,000; Spain 1,700; USA 1,800; Yugoslavia 100.

Four out of ten children have seen video nasties, questionnaire reveals

By Kenneth Gosling

Hundreds of thousands of children aged between six and sixteen have seen video nasties, and, it was claimed yesterday, scenes of horrific violence and sex are often shown at birthday parties where they are replacing the conjurer as entertainment.

Figures published yesterday in a special report prepared for a parliamentary inquiry, show that four out of ten children in a survey sample had seen films such as *Driller Killer* and *I Spit On Your Grave*.

Dr Clifford Hill, director of the inquiry, said at a press conference in London yesterday: "Very often the films were shown at birthday parties, where the nasty has replaced the conjurer."

"Older children go out and rent them intending to shock the younger ones. I would say that in some homes, particularly where there are younger parents, the video cassette recorder is replacing the babysitter."

The report, which is the result of research set up by an all-party group from both Houses of Parliament, led the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Coggan, to say: "There must be many who peddle these things who know what they peddle and I would put those who know in the same category as those who traffic in drugs."

Lord Coggan was among members of the Lords who were shown a 20-minute police compilation of nasties.

The emphasis in the films was on violence rather than sex, he said. "They were not the blue film variety but there was a strong sexual element - rape and so on - and one of the dangers is that the child's introduction to sex is in the context of violence."

He said he had no doubt that the effect of video nasties would be seen in increasing violence in society.

A group of Coventry children, all aged nine, were questioned by their teachers about videos they had seen.

David said: "I like seeing people killed. I like it because it's more aggressive."

Warren: "I like all the blood coming out."

Stevie: "I like the bit in *Driller Killer* where he puts a man up on sticks and he's like this (demonstrates pose) and then he gets drill and puts it through his stomach and he screams for ages. Then he dies."

Teachers appeared to have been amazed at what their discussions revealed. They had no ideal, they said, what the children had been watching, and they were extremely surprised at their lucid and lurid accounts of violence, and of bloody and horrific scenes.

The report is the first of three issued now to coincide with the Video Recordings Bill, introduced by Mr Graham Bright, Conservative MP for Luton South, and given its second reading in the Commons a fortnight ago. Research was conducted with the cooperation of the country's education authorities and financed privately by the churches and other well-wishers.

Questionnaires were answered by 6,000 children who were given a list of 100 most popular video films interspersed with 32 either found obscene or the subject of legal proceedings.

Questioned about exposure to individual videos - 17.7 per cent had watched *Boegy Man*, and more than eight per cent, *I Spit On Your Grave*.

The report refers to a 25 per cent increase in violent crime between 1978 and 1982 and the fact that of the world total of 36.5 million video recorders, 6 million or 17.9 per cent are in British homes.

More detailed findings, using psychiatric evidence of the effects on children of viewing nasties, will be published next spring; but the interim report says a significant number of children of all ages described nightmares attributable to watching nasties.

The Rev Peter Liddelow, deputy headmaster of a comprehensive school in west London, said he had spoken to 10 out of 13 children who had seen violent films on home videos.

"Several had dreams in which atrocities they had seen were carried out on them; others re-enacted what they saw."

The report expresses police frustration at the length of time taken to obtain prosecutions in connection with suspected video nasties. And video dealers and distributors as well as the police were anxious for clarification on what constituted a tendency to deprave or corrupt as defined in the Obscene Publications Act 1959.

The report adds: "There appears to be a widespread view among the police themselves that they have all the powers they need to remove video nasties from sale or hire to the public. What they feel they do not have is what constitutes a video nasty - and this, they argue, can only be obtained by redefining the Obscene Publications Act".

It also comments that in addition to hundreds of thousands of children having seen films which have been legally declared obscene, the number would run into millions if these are added video films said to be unsuitable for children and those of a nervous disposition.

Video Violence and Children: Report of a Parliamentary Group of Enquiry, Part One - Children's Viewing Patterns (P.G.V.E. Report Office, 58 Hanover Gardens, London SE1 5TN: £3 plus 75p postage and packing). Over 10 copies write for bulk purchase list.

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PARLIAMENT November 23 1983

Print union told to observe law

NGA DISPUTE

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Commons that the conduct seen on the mass picket of the Stockport Messenger Group of Newspapers plant at Warrington the previous night had no place in industrial relations in this country. The law must be observed.

The violence was also deplored by Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, who warned that the dispute between the newspaper group and the National Graphical Association could spread rapidly.

In his statement, Mr King reminded the House that there had been a dispute over the past year between the Stockport Messenger Group of Newspapers and the National Graphical Association in connection with the establishment of closed shop agreements at the firm's subsidiaries at Warrington and Bury.

As a result of action taken by the unions during the dispute, the Messenger Group sought an injunction against the union in the High Court. The injunction was granted requiring the union to desist from organising unlawful industrial action.

The court subsequently found that the injunction was not being observed and imposed a fine of £50,000 on the NGA for breach of the injunction.

"The fine has not been paid (the said) and I understand that the High Court has now directed that it wishes to deal with the non-payment of the fine on Friday of this week."

There have been intermittent incidents of intimidatory picketing at different plants culminating in the mass picket at Warrington last night. Mr King was seriously injured. I understand a number of arrests have been made.

Criminal charges have already been brought against those involved in earlier incidents and further charges may be made against those arrested last night.

In connexion with the substance of the dispute the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service has already been involved in seeking to assist the parties to a resolution of this dispute. I understand that the conciliation service are seeking to arrange a further meeting of the parties very shortly.

Whatever the arguments in relation to the dispute, I hope that all sides of the House will join with me in deplored the disgraceful behaviour that occurred at Warrington last night, to reaffirm that such conduct has no place in industrial relations in this country, and that the law must be observed.

Mr Ferguson Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C), who raised the issue by a private notice question, said workers were offered the right to join or not join the NGA. The union had a chance to put their case and after a secret ballot the workers

decided they did not want to join this union.

The union have now accepted this particular point and the point of difference seems to be the re-employment of the six people who withdrew their labour. On Sunday there was a 13 hour meeting between the two parties and Acas.

The employees in this organization are not happy to have these people back because for 20 weeks they have suffered harassment and intimidation from these people and their union bully boys.

Why did we enact the 1982 Employment Act if it is to be ignored by people like this? I hope the Government will make it

equivalent in any way that I took to be his categorical denial of violent picketing. The TUC have issued a statement condemning the use of violence. I hope Mr Smith will use his good offices and that of his friends to ensure every effort is made to prevent any recurrence of an incident of this kind.

Mr Douglas Hoyle (Warrington North, Lab): This is not in the constituency of Mr Montgomery who is interfering in my constituency. The bully boy is the employers in this case because he brought in a paramilitary army of thugs with dogs and that inflamed passions. That is the reason violence occurred.

There could have been an agreement: he has admitted the union has been backing the union in this particular dispute. If the employer would not reinstate these men but give them reinstatement, the dispute could be over tomorrow.

Mr King: This company is in three constituencies. I am not going to enter into the merits of this dispute, which is a matter to be discussed by Acas.

It is distressing that he could get to his feet and not utter a single word of criticism about the scenes of violence which took place and which have no part in proper industrial relations in this country.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C): Many of those picketing at the factory gate came from other parts of the country and were members of other unions, in fairness to the NGA, and it is against the law they should do that.

Mr King: Since the company concerned only employs 120 people, a picket of 1,000 or more must be in total breach of the present law. It is well known and accepted by all parties and all governments that picketing is only lawful when it is specifically conducted that intimidation and destruction are criminal offences and the law must be observed.

Mr Smith: A political inspired private notice question of this kind does not really help the solution of a sensitive industrial dispute.

Conservative MPs interrupted Mr Smith frequently forcing him to reply that those who proclaimed the rule of law should listen to criticism in reasonable silence.

We deplore violence (Mr Smith said) and extend our sympathies to anybody who is affected by it. But Mr King recognises that the NGA issued a notice to those involved in the dispute which said: "On behalf of the organizing committee, it is requested that the demonstration remains peaceful and you are asked not to attack the building or be provoked into using violence."

This is an extremely serious dispute with the potential for spreading quite rapidly throughout this sector of British industry. It is one within the area of settlement

because what is at stake is no more than the jobs of the six NGA members dismissed by Mr Shah.

Mr King should revive the old Ministry of Labour tradition of putting his weight behind conciliation and the resolution of the dispute as quickly as possible.

Mr King: I hope the further meeting that Acas are seeking to arrange is in the interest of resolving the core of this dispute.

I hope Mr Smith was not seeking to reinforce today because trade unions enjoy certain rights and privileges of immunity under the law which are protected by the TUC. It is for as much in their interests that the law is observed by others as it is for them to insist that their members could observe the law.

I trust that the TUC, having come out with a condemnation of violent behaviour, will take every possible step to ensure that no such events occur again.

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Riverside, Lab): I had a long meeting last Saturday with the full-time secretary and officials of the NGA when there were strong allegations about police brutality.

A number of pickets have suffered head and leg injuries and concussion. One person has a fractured shoulder bone. Will he ask the Home Secretary to have words with the Cheshire Police for a cooling down of tempers?

The NGA regret the injury to a police officer in the early hours of this morning. If action is not taken to cool this down, it will turn out to be the Grunwick of the north.

Mr King: If there are complaints, there is a proper procedure which should be observed because nobody should condone that. Anything Mr Parry can do to discourage the assembly of pickets, he should because the assembly of nearly 1,000 outside the Warrington plant is hardly a contribution cooling down the situation.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Get some more there.

Mr Alastair Bell (Bury, North, C): My constituents working on the

state will be biting off more than they can chew.

Mr Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C): In a true democracy the law and the will of parliament which passes the law must be the end of the road.

Mr King: That is what I have been seeking to reinforce today because trade unions enjoy certain rights and privileges of immunity under the law which are protected by the TUC. It is for as much in their interests that the law is observed by others as it is for them to insist that their members could observe the law.

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Mr King: If there are complaints, there is a proper procedure which should be observed because nobody should condone that. Anything Mr Parry can do to discourage the assembly of pickets, he should because the assembly of nearly 1,000 outside the Warrington plant is hardly a contribution cooling down the situation.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Get some more there.

The walkout at Geneva

Pershings arrive in Germany

Within hours of the Bundestag's decisive vote to start deployment, the first parts of the American Pershing-2 missiles began arriving in West Germany, the government spokesman confirmed yesterday.

At the same time he expressed Bonn's deep regret that the Russians had broken off the Geneva talks and said Moscow alone bore responsibility for this unilateral step. The Government hoped that negotiations would be resumed nevertheless, and would do all it could to bring the Soviet negotiators back to the table.

Bonn has refused to say how many missiles are now on their way across the Atlantic or where they will be based. But it is reliably assumed they will land at Ramstein, the US Air Force headquarters and the largest military airbase in Western Europe, and will then be transported by helicopter to Mutterberg, the US Army base at Schwabisch Gmünd, east of Stuttgart, where they will replace a battery of older Pershing-1 missiles.

Initially only one battery of nine missiles is due to come

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

here, brought over in sections with the accompanying support equipment, and their installation will be completed by the end of the year. They will not be immediately armed for operational use while the diplomats wait to assess the Soviet reaction. According to the 1979 Nato decision, altogether 108 Pershing-2 missiles are due to be deployed by 1986.

Anti-nuclear demonstrators were yesterday preparing for large demonstrations outside American bases in southern Germany. Barbed wire barricades were being erected to reinforce security at Mutterberg. At Ramstein nine journalists who penetrated the closed military area were arrested. Local peace movements were planning protest actions.

As soon as the Bundestag vote was announced on Tuesday night, (the Government won by a predicted majority of 286 to 226), Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, telephoned Mr Casper Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence.

The bitterly divisive debate seen by the press and comment

ation as being of historic importance for German security policy and the future of the Social Democratic Party, ended late in the evening with votes on three separate motions. That of the Greens was overwhelmingly rejected, with only the 28 Green deputies voting for it. The SPD motion, which rejected deployment, was also defeated, 25 SPD members and 14 Greens abstaining. Among the abstentions was former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The motion that counted, however, was the one put forward by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition, which all the opposition parties, including dissident members of the SPD, rejected. Herr Schmidt had announced beforehand that he would not support the coalition because he had not done enough to form a compromise on Moscow and Washington. The single abstention was of a Free Democrat, not as reported on Wednesday by Herr Schmidt.

• MOSCOW: Russia yesterday said Bonn had "crossed the Rubicon", but gave no firm

indication of whether the Soviet walkout at Geneva was permanent or temporary (Richard Owen writes). Soviet comment was relatively low key, leading some diplomats to support President Reagan's view that the Russians will return.

Others were pessimistic, noting that the Russians had not changed their stand at the eleventh hour and were unlikely to do so now that cruise was in Britain and Pershing 2s were arriving in West Germany.

The walkout was announced by Tass in a matter-of-fact statement which was not given prominence in the media. It said a regular meeting of the Intermediate Nuclear talks had been held and added: "During the meeting the Soviet delegation announced the discontinuation of the present round of talks without setting any date for their resumption."

Some diplomats saw the use of the phrase "present talks" as a hopeful sign. President Andropov used a same term in his October 26 statement, when he hinted Russia would abandon the "present talks" once deployment of a new Nato

weapons had taken place. It had become clear in recent days that for Soviet officials "deployment" meant a firm decision to base Pershing 2s in West Germany rather than the arrival of cruise missiles in Britain, seen by Moscow as a lesser threat.

A Tass commentary said the Bundestag vote was against the will of the German people and "obedient to Washington's will". The decision was sinister and legally dubious, and would make peace in Europe more fragile.

Tass quoted President Andropov as saying that Russia would make a "proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military strategic balance" but did not spell this out.

• WASHINGTON: The US seemed determined yesterday to avoid the impression that the Soviet walkout had provoked a crisis in East-West relations (Nicholas Ashford writes).

One senior Administration official said the Soviet action should not be regarded as a walkout but simply as "a recession" in which no date had been fixed for a resumption of the talks.

US negotiators would remain in Geneva in the hope that Moscow would eventually decide to return to the negotiating table.

President Reagan expressed disappointment at the walkout but said he was not surprised. "I cannot believe the walkout is permanent," he said before leaving Washington to spend the Thanksgiving holiday at his ranch in California.

"We will be ready to continue whenever they are ready to come back."

Leading article, page 13



No contest: Swiss police outnumber Geneva peace protesters.

Nato is confident that the Russians will return to Geneva next year - then the plan is to deploy 464 cruise and 108 Pershing-2 missiles in five European countries before the end of 1988.

Of the cruise missiles, 96 would be at Greenham Common, 64 at Molesworth, 112 at Comiso, 96 in West Germany and 48 each in Belgium and Holland. All 108 Pershing-2 missiles will be sited in West Germany.

Delivery dates are not fixed

but there is no plan to start deployment in Belgium and Holland for a couple of years.

On the Soviet side, Nato intelligence understands that 360 SS20s, each with three warheads, are in position. American negotiators insist that this means the Soviet Union already has a monopoly of intermediate-range missiles, with 1,080 warheads targeted on Europe. Short of a verifiable agreement that all of these will be dismantled, American deployment will go ahead.

Assuming there is no breakthrough in negotiations - and

Greeks saw Exocet hit ship

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The master of the Greek bulk carrier Antigoni, which sank in the Gulf on Monday after being hit by an Iraqi Exocet missile, said he saw the Exocet coming for the last three or four miles.

The ship's owners said Captain Christos Saridomihalis escaped with his crew of 18 unhurt. Speaking by telephone from Tehran, he said the attack came as the Antigoni, with a cargo of scrap iron from Japan, was fourth in line in a convoy heading for Bandar Khomeni.

"He said he could identify the rocket as an Exocet because most ships going into the Gulf are prepared for this kind of trouble and know how Exocets behave," the owners' spokesman said. The master thought the missile was launched from the ground.

The crew took to a lifeboat. The rocket ripped a hole about 4ft above the waterline. There was a great deal of smoke and an explosion, but by then the lifeboat was 500 yards away.

Fifth victim: The Antigoni was the fifth Greek vessel to be attacked by Iraq in the Gulf since August 1982, according to the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry (AFP reports).

• PARIS: Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, ended a visit to France, deplored the "accident" (Diana Gedeon writes). The French Defence Ministry refused to comment.

LONDON: Ships entering the Gulf region are being advised, after the Antigoni sinking, to give 48 hours' notice to Lloyd's if they wish to take out war-risks insurance (Andrew Cornwell writes).

The sinking of the 12,500-tonne Antigoni cost Lloyd's £1.5million.

Press Bill threatens Hersant

From Diana Gedeon
Paris



M. Hersant: Faces break-up of press empire.

decided to keep his provincial papers at the expense of the nationals, as their combined sales amount to only 14 per cent of the 7m total daily regional newspaper sales.

But if, as seems more likely, he decides rather to keep his national papers - *Le Figaro*, *France-Soir*, and *L'Avant* - he would still have to dispose of one or even two of them as their combined sales amount to 40 per cent of the 2m total national newspaper sales, which is well above the proposed 15 per cent limit.

The Government originally proposed to limit ownership of

national dailies to one, but changed its mind after advice from the Council of State, the independent advisory body to which all bills are submitted.

Another amendment proposed by the Council, which would have permitted ownership of both national and provincial dailies, was rejected by the Government.

That means that the Philippe Amaury group, which controls both the Paris-based daily, *Le Parisien Libéré* and a regional daily, could also be affected, though there is some doubt that *Le Parisien Libéré*, which has virtually no sales outside the Greater Paris area, can really be considered a national paper.

No other group will be affected since only Hersant owns three or more national papers, and no group other than Hersant controls more than 15 per cent of national or regional daily newspaper sales. That naturally increases the opposition's suspicions that the Government has deliberately set out to attack the Hersant press, virtually all of which is highly critical of the Socialist-Communist alliance.

There is certain to be a fierce fight in Parliament. The Bill is due to have its first reading next month.

Tension along Honduras border eases

From Alan Tomlinson
Tegucigalpa

Tensions along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua have reduced since the beginning of American troop manoeuvres in the region, according to US officials here.

They said the number of serious incidents along the 500-mile frontier had fallen sharply since US soldiers began arriving in their thousands in August.

But they said there had been no appreciable reduction in the flow of arms from Nicaragua to the rebels in El Salvador - despite intensive patrolling of the southern Honduran province of Choluteca by Honduran troops receiving specific training in finding and combating guerrillas from US advisers.

• SAN SALVADOR: The constituent assembly, after months of uncertainty and bitter debate, announced that elections for a new president of El Salvador will be held next March 25 (AP reports).

Draft budget for 1984 reflects EEC crisis

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The EEC will only have about £110m left for emergencies in 1984 if the European Parliament accepts the latest draft budget agreed yesterday by finance ministers.

This underlines the financial crisis facing the Community as it prepares for next month's summit in Athens. The Community needed an extra £1,200m this year above initial provisions and still found it necessary to freeze some payments. The prospect of spreading the available money over

the next 12 months is, therefore, not good.

The British problem is no more important than a part - however important of the argument. Member states regard it as an irritant which must be soothed rather than the central theme of the negotiations.

Parliament has given warning that it will freeze the entire budget - including the British and West German rebates - if the summit fails to produce concrete results too end the crisis.

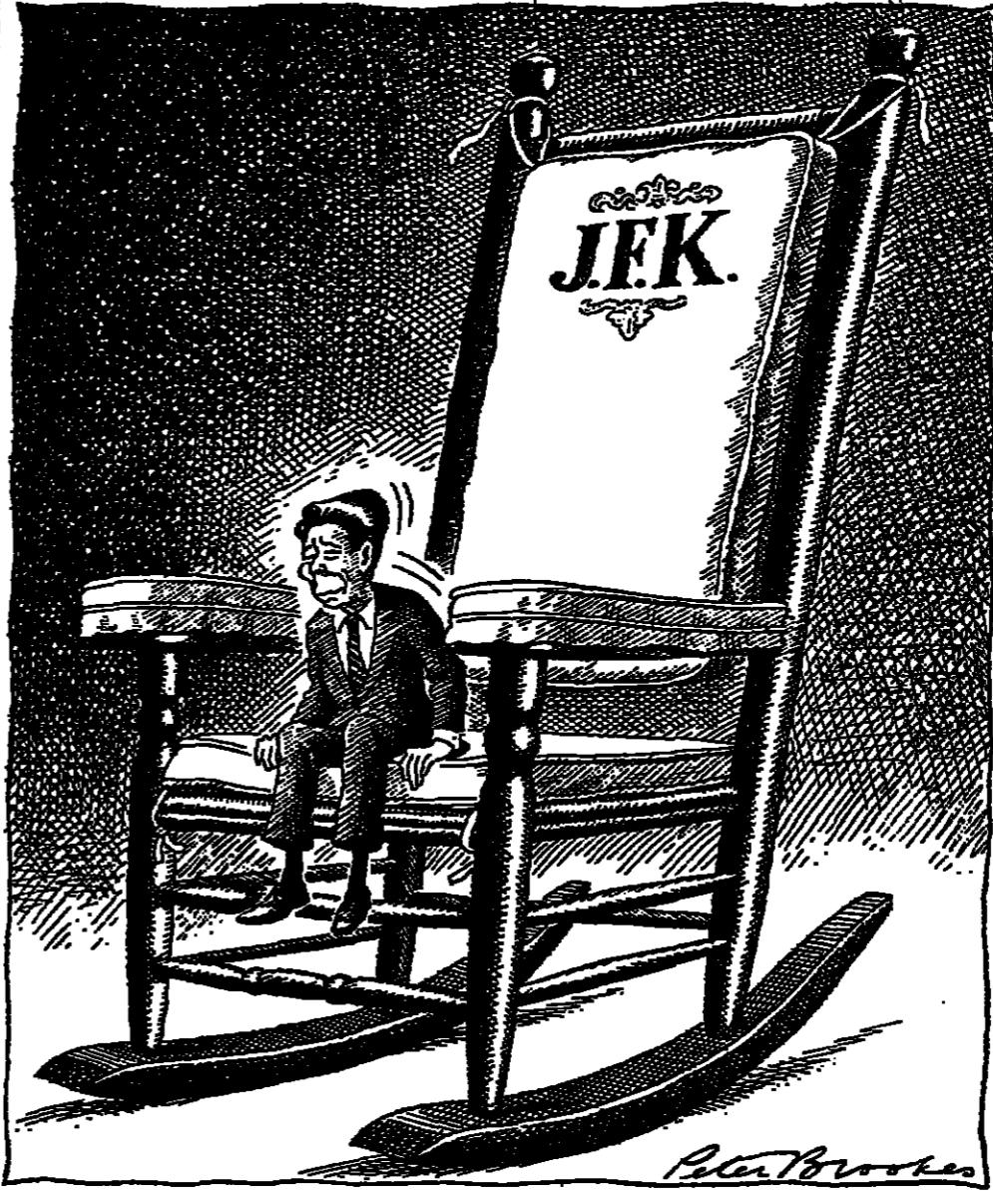
In return, Kenya is said to

Coup plotters return

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi

The two self-confessed leaders of last year's attempted coup - Air Force Private Hezekiah Ochuka and Sergeant Pancras Okumu - have been returned to Kenya from Tanzania, where they were granted political asylum last year, according to reports in Nairobi.

In return, Kenya is said to



The Commonwealth Conference

Thatcher dispels illusions

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday publicly drew the line on how far she was prepared to go towards satisfying the demands of the other Commonwealth countries on a new economic order, and on nuclear weapons. It was not very far.

Her speech at the opening ceremony of the Commonwealth heads of Government meeting here appeared to be in direct conflict with the speech made immediately before her by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is the host of the conference.

US negotiators would remain in Geneva in the hope that Moscow would eventually decide to return to the negotiating table.

President Reagan expressed disappointment at the walkout but said he was not surprised. "I cannot believe the walkout is permanent," he said before leaving Washington to spend the Thanksgiving holiday at his ranch in California.

"We will be ready to continue whenever they are ready to come back."

Leading article, page 13

New Zealand Prime Minister, whose initiative was largely responsible for the establishment of the study group which produced the economic document, commented afterwards that Mrs Thatcher was on her own in the condemnation of the plan.

According to Mr Muldoon, both Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and Mr Robert Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, are leaning towards the support of the Commonwealth plan.

Mrs Thatcher certainly took a different view from that of her host. Mrs Gandhi said in her speech that she hoped the meeting would endorse the suggestion of the non-aligned summit for a programme of immediate measures and an international conference on money and finance for development.

Mrs Gandhi also urged an end to the production of nuclear weapons. "Such lethal weapons of destruction must never be used, and therefore must not be produced."

Colombian President's brother kidnapped

Bogotá (AP) - Four kidnappers abducted President Belisario Betancur's brother, as he left the Catholic University of Bogotá where he teaches law.

Senior Judge Belisario Charcas, a magistrate for the State Council, the highest administrative court in the country, was kidnapped by three men and a woman.

Burial refusal causes uproar

Castiglion Della Valle (Reuters) - A priest who refused to bury a communist who had "lived in sin" with a woman has caused uproar in this central Italian village. Father Benito Baldoni said the man, Bruno Bindi, could not be given a church burial because he was a paid-up member of the Communist Party and, even worse, had cohabited with a woman for 18 years without getting married.

Not operating

Parma (AP) - For the first time since the Second World War, Italy's oldest opera house, the Teatro Regio, here will be closed for an entire season, because of damage caused by an earthquake earlier this month. The theatre, built in 1828, needs major repairs.

\$100m damages

Corpus Christi, Texas (Reuters) - Ford has been ordered to pay \$100m (about £66m) to the parents of a teenager who died after her car burst into flames when it was hit from behind. The jury found that Ford had been negligent in the design.

Costly siesta

Mexico City (AP) - Ten tons of coins were stolen from a lorry belonging to Mexico's Central Bank while the driver and guard were taking a siesta. The coins were five-peso pieces, worth about 2p each.

Sakharov denial

Paris (AFP) - The Soviet Embassy here denied that one of its diplomats had said Dr Andrei Sakharov was free to leave the Soviet Union.

Judge's wigging

Sydney (AP) - Judges should take courses to learn not to be pompous and lawyers should get "out of drag", according to a senior judge here. Justice Jim McClelland said that the law in Australia must be demystified and the first step should be abolishing robes and wigs.

ZOOM

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The Minolta EP450

Spain clips army's wings as opposition gives its reluctant approval

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's ruling Socialists and the right-wing opposition have agreed to some fundamental reforms of the country's armed forces, proposed in a Bill which yesterday began its passage through Parliament. As a so-called "basic law", it must receive a two-thirds majority.

Named the "Serra Reforms" after Señor Narciso Serra, the Defence Minister, the Bill represents the biggest shake-up of Spain's still politically sensitive armed forces since they became the backbone of the Franco regime.

The Bill tries to clear up ambiguities about the supposed residual autonomous powers of the armed forces by putting them firmly under the control of the Prime Minister, while creating the post of chief of the defence staff.

It will replace a timid Centre Democrat law of 1980 which left loopholes, notably exploited by the army plotters of the 1981 coup attempt, and end the continuing diffusion of power among the three services, still almost three "ministries".

The right-wing Popular Alliance at first accepted the reforms, defended by Señor Serra as essential if Spain is to have forces capable of fighting an external enemy like other European nations. But the opposition then began voicing a series of objections, interpreted here as responding to pressure

from its supporters, including those in the armed forces.

Not all the differences have been ironed out and the Bill still has to complete its course through Parliament under urgency procedures the Government has ordered. Señor Serra wants to name the first chief of defence staff early in the new year.

The assertion of political control is one of the points in the Bill objected to by the



Señor Serra: Reward for patience

opposition, particularly as it appeared to restrict the prerogatives of King Juan Carlos as commander-in-chief.

The king's unique stature and close personal relationship with the three services makes this a delicate issue for all parties.

Señor Serra, known as an

admirer of the king, said on television recently that it was an advantage that the monarch's powers under the 1978 constitution are not defined too precisely.

The Socialists have agreed there will be no changes in the king's existing powers. A grey area apparently remains, since the chief of defence staff would in wartime assume direct operational charge of all three services.

The opposition has in return agreed to accept the Socialists' demotion of the cumbersome joint chiefs of staff, headed by a fourth chairman, to a purely advisory role.

Señor Serra has been criticized for going slowly in his first year. But the creation of a defence ministry with real power devolving on the chief of defence staff, with control of the purse strings, personnel, arms purchases and the national defence plan, represents the main test of the patient Catalan's strategy.

He hopes to have the Defence Ministry functioning in one building, Franco's old Tourism and Information Ministry in the Castellana, Madrid's main thoroughfare, during the first half of next year.

No agreement has, however,

been reached with the opposition over the reduction of Spain's nine military regions to five or six.

Life in the shadow of apocalypse

In the first of two articles on Zambia, Stephen Taylor examines President Kenneth Kaunda's pragmatic approach to the divisive issues in southern Africa.

While discussing his relection as Zambia's President for a fifth term last month, Dr Kaunda took time to pour tea for about 30 guests on the immaculate lawn of Lusaka's State House, where antelope and peacocks wander in a setting of colonial splendour. "It's a rule," he said. "Nobody leaves before drinking my tea."

ZAMBIA

Part 1

After 19 years at the helm in Zambia, KK's personal style - a blend of disarming humility, devoutness, informality and occasional ruthlessness - has left its stamp on a nation that has become one of Africa's more open and tolerant one-party states. In the redrawn lines of conflict in southern Africa, he has also demonstrated a pragmatism which could keep lines of communication open between his more ideologically hard-line neighbours.

The reasons lie in recent history. A landlocked nation in the heart of Central Africa, Zambia has eight countries on its frontiers. In the past decade there has been full-blown war in four of them - Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia - and sporadic border troubles with a fifth, Zaire.

A Western diplomat says: "Zambians have learnt their vulnerability the hard way. It tends to make them cautious



KK: Unmistakable personal style of pragmatism (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

and sensible in foreign policy. They won't sup with the Devil, but they will talk to him."

Alone among the heads of the frontline states, President Kaunda has shown a preparedness to meet the hated South African leadership. Last year he met Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, under a marula tree. In 1974 his negotiations with the late John Vorster as an intermediary proved a watershed in Rhodesia, leading to the release of detained nationalists like Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The Rhodesian guerrilla war, which subsequently intensified, caused Zambia deep suffering. In a recent interview with *The Times*, President Kaunda said: "We were the front line". The pattern of that conflict may serve broadly as a model for future events in southern Africa: the defences of a poor, black nation playing host to nationalist guerrillas were wholly inadequate to prevent air raids and routine incursions by hardened ground forces of a desperate white administration. The closure of southern trade routes shattered a wobbly economy.

The front line has moved south now and President Kaunda speaks with the benefit of

having been removed from the sharp end, but his view is none the less apocalyptic.

"When the explosion comes (in South Africa) it will make the French Revolution look like a Sunday picnic", he says. "Millions could die, unless the West forces Pretoria to change".

Resolution of the Rhodesian conflict across the Zambezi has fully restored the friendship with Britain, although relations with the Mugabe Government have never become warm because of Zambia's earlier support for Mr Nkomo. Matters were not improved by a deliberate snub to KK on his last official visit to Harare when amid great pomp and ceremony the Zimbabweans named Railay Avenue, one of the city's shabbiest roads, after the Zambian leader.

Paramount now, he says is Namibian independence and the establishment of a non-racial society in Southern Africa.

The summit with Mr Botha must be regarded as a failure, the South Africans having ignored requests to release Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Walter Sisulu. The imprisoned ANC leaders who along with Mr Oliver Tambo, the peripatetic ANC president, were sometimes resident here.

But UN resolutions often require a degree of delicate interpretation. So before the vote was taken, I talked here to the representatives of a number of countries. They were in many instances the same people with whom I had discussed this question a year ago when essentially the same resolution was passed.

I was able to judge if there had been any change in the diplomatic atmosphere in the meantime. I have also subsequently discovered the American attitude in Washington.

If one were simply to go by the voting figures in the General Assembly, one might conclude that nothing had changed from last year. There were 87 votes for the resolution compared with 90 last year; nine votes against, compared with 12, and 54 rather than 52 abstentions.

This was encouraging for Britain. A UN resolution that is passed with so many abstentions loses much of its force. The outcome was even better than might have been expected because there had been some speculation that France and Italy might this year have voted for the resolution. But once again, they abstained.

Yet it is not quite the same as last year. The issue itself arouses less excitement. There will never always be a majority at the United Nations in favour of negotiations, any negotiations anywhere. But whereas, the Falklands were last year regarded as a major international question - though even then there was no expectation that there would be early action on the call for negotiations - by now, it has been overtaken by other crises.

No cause for British alarm

There will, however, soon be some new moves by the United States which may cause some anxiety in London. A strong delegation is expected to be sent from Washington to the inauguration of the new Argentine President, and the embargo on arms sales to Argentina is likely to be lifted.

I believe it would be a mistake for British opinion to become alarmed by these developments. The United States is not about to provide supplies for a new invasion of the Falklands. There will still be careful controls through certification of the type of arms sold to Argentina.

The lifting of the embargo will be essentially symbolic, and a further gesture of friendliness towards the new democratic regime.

Gestures of friendliness can taken too far. For concessions of substance to be made in the hope of making Argentine democracy more secure might encourage the Argentines to imagine that they would get away with anything. For Britain to be expected to behave as if Argentine democracy was already secure, would be even worse.

But I found a more widespread appreciation than I had expected at the United Nations that Argentine democracy has as yet, no deep roots.

In due course, Britain will be expected to reopen a dialogue with Argentina. But there is no good reason to resist that idea, provided that the right conditions for talks are established.

If Argentina were no longer to regard itself as being in a state of hostility with Britain, would simply need to avoid a commitment to negotiating over the sovereignty of the islands as the climax to such a dialogue.

Limited discussions of this

nature, with no obligation to touch the question of sovereignty, would not meet the requirements of the UN resolution. But that would not matter. International opinion and British interest would alike be satisfied by the former belligerents simply talking.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

New York
Is there any serious international pressure on Britain to negotiate with Argentina over the future of the Falklands? For the second year running, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution last week calling for talks between the two countries on the sovereignty of the island. Once again, it offered no reasonable basis for negotiations, referring only to the interest and not the wishes of the Falklanders.

But UN resolutions often require a degree of delicate interpretation. So before the vote was taken, I talked here to the representatives of a number of countries. They were in many instances the same people with whom I had discussed this question a year ago when essentially the same resolution was passed.

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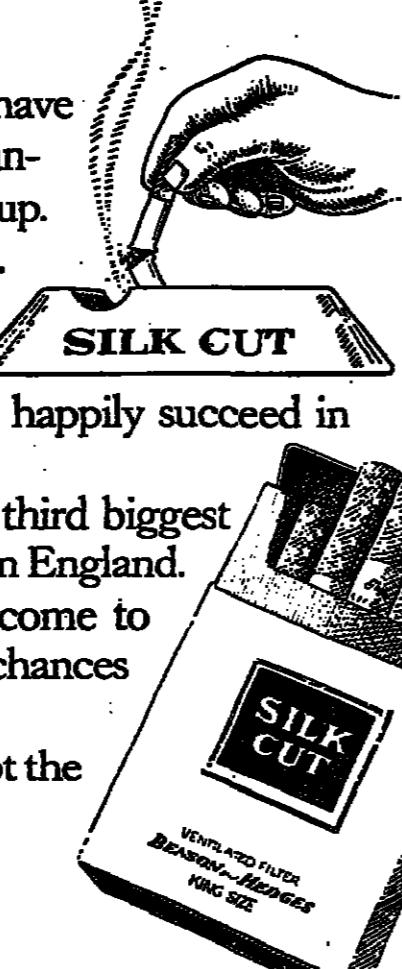
Was the CIA warned that a Soviet sub would run aground off Sweden?

Read Edward Toplis's book *Submarine U-137*

A QUARTET ORIGINAL

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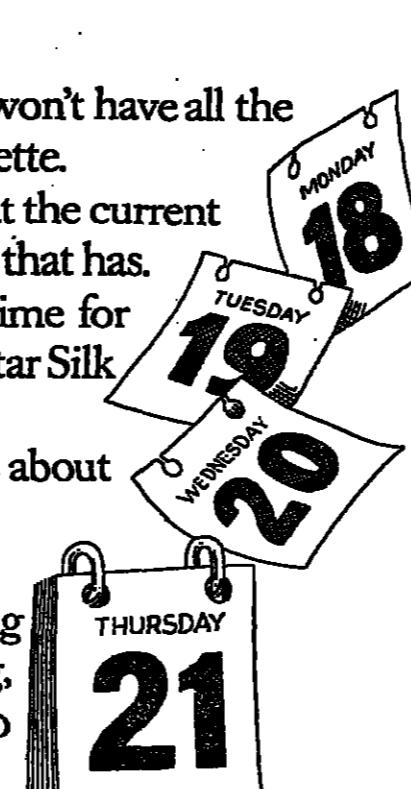
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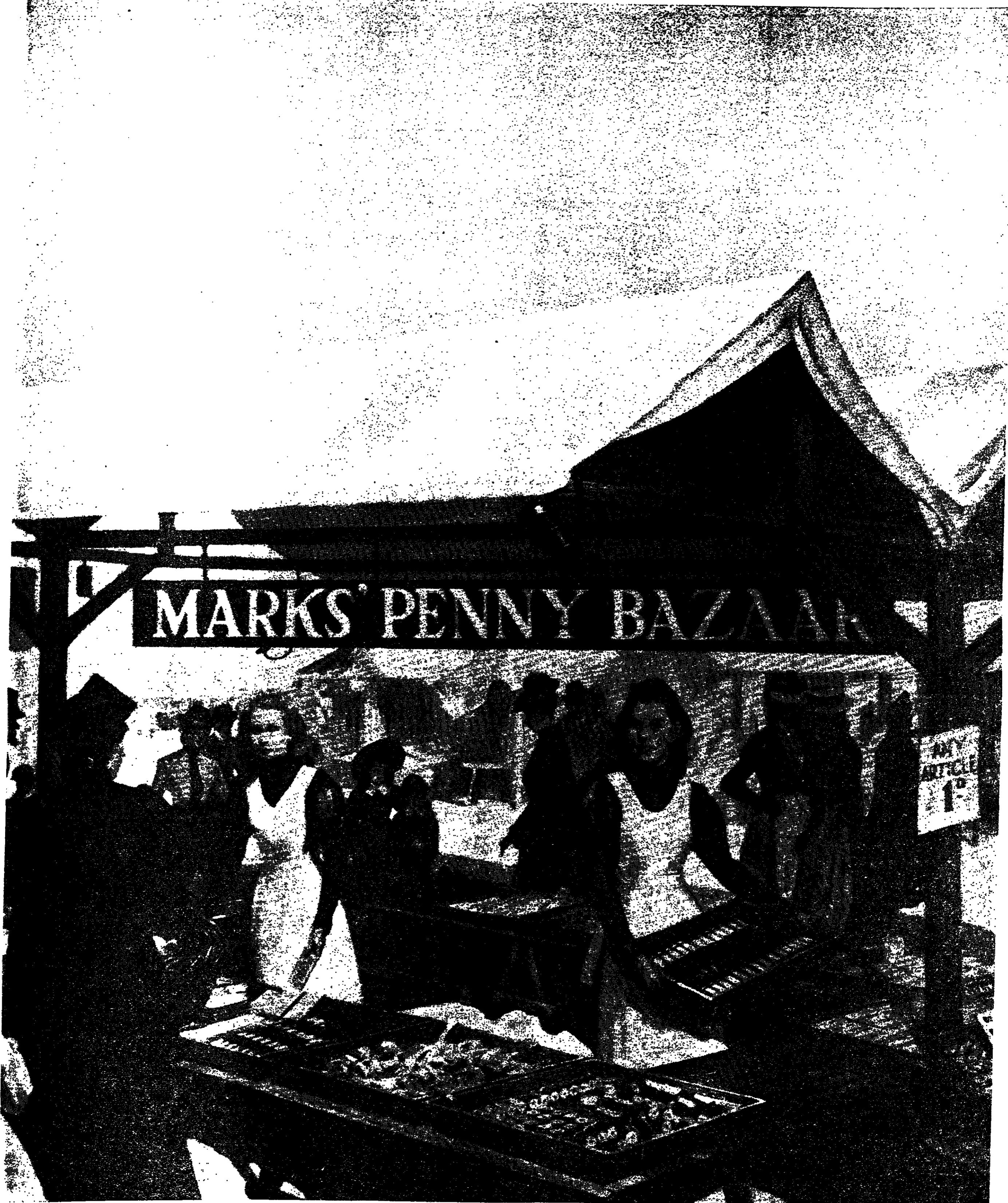
SC195

Philippine ferry capsizes

Manila - A Philippines passenger ferry with 300 people on board capsized and sank off the southern island of Mindanao and almost 60 people are feared drowned (Keith Dalton writes).

Search and rescue operations are continuing for possible survivors from the Dona Cassandra which sank on Monday near Nasipit island, Agusan Del Sur province, 550 miles south of Manila.

مكتبة من الأصل

Geoffrey
Smith

How British do you have to be to contribute to Britain?

Michael Marks was born in a Polish village.

He arrived in Britain when he was 19 years old and couldn't speak a word of English.

He opened his famous penny bazaar in Leeds, the foundation for the world renowned Marks and Spencer stores.

Today they stand as symbols for quality and value for money throughout Britain.

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IBM arrived in Britain in 1951. We've been making quality goods here for 32 years, from computers to cash dispensers.

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This added 120 new jobs in Greenock and another 280 with our suppliers.

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Like Michael Marks we wouldn't claim to have British origins. But the contribution we now make to Britain speaks for itself:

- 1982 investment £119 million.
- Britain's ninth largest exporter.
- 15,000 British jobs.
- Two British factories.
- 11,000 British suppliers.



N Korean general blamed for Burma bl

Fanie Botha gives up seat

Canada jail

Beauty ban

Shops looted

Joint denial

Red faces

LSO/Chung
Barbican Centre

The work that suited the London Symphony Orchestra best on Tuesday evening was Kodaly's *Háry János Suite*. A beautifully rich and unanimous string tone was evident in the first movement, and elsewhere there were piquant woodwind and spirited brass contributions. There was a moment of distinguished viola playing from Alexander Taylor, and John Leach coped excellently with the difficult cymbalom.

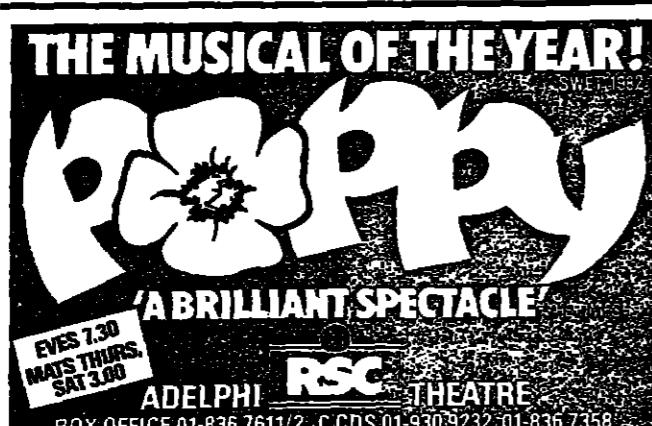
One is always surprised by Kodaly's success at fitting the letter into the foreign environments of a full symphony orchestra, although this highly enjoyable score is replete with orientalish elements. The latter movement's grotesque gestures were, indeed, nicely characterized by the conductor. Myung-Whun Chung, Kodaly's first movement is named "The Fairytale Begins", and this pointed towards the next piece, John Corigliano's Flute Concerto, which also dwells in a kind of fairyland.

Max Harrison

It is subtitled "Pied Piper Fantasy" and proved, in the end, to be a piece of music theatre, with the soloist, James Galway, in a red-and-gold creation that one has to assume was an authentic Pied Piper costume. The story, with modifications by the composer, provided ample opportunities for illustrative music, and Hamlyn's rats scampering through every department of the orchestra gave rise to some highly inventive orchestration. Some of it, in fact, was rather too inventive, occasionally rendering Mr Galway insatiable, both on flute and, later, on tin whistle.

Eventually, his pipings were answered by numerous juvenile flautists in the audience, who gathered together on the stage and were led out of the hall by Mr Galway. Corigliano's concerto was, then, quite amusing, but its music was impersonal, lacking the sort of memorability which plausibly would explain its supposedly hypnotic effect first on Hamlyn's rats and then on the town's children. There is another performance tonight at 7.15.

Max Harrison



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THE TIMES THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24 1983

THE ARTS

Concerts Curiosity premiere

Britten 70th
Birthday
Wigmore Hall

Let us forget, ever, that Benjamin Britten was born on the feastday of the patron saint of music, Blessed Cecilia was invoked (via Auden of course) by Sir Peter Pears at the start of a 70th birthday celebration on Tuesday night, organized by the Britten-Pears Foundation.

It became obvious, even in the company of the faithful, that it was not every day that she chose to startle composing mortals with immortal fire. The curiosity of the programme, a group of unpublished song-cycle rejects receiving its first performance, remained little more than a curiosity. Neil Mackie, accompanied by Iain Burnside, enjoyed Thomas Hardy's iconic narrative of the folly of human egardism in "The Children and Sir Nameless", rose to the sprightly, observant tarten settings of three rhymes by William Soutar, and sunk to the dismally cloying "Not even summer yet" by Peter Burr.

The Edith Sitwell Canonic

"Still falls the Rain" was eloquently performed by Mackie and Burnside with Richard Watkins, horn, but gained little by being set in the context of three supplementary and inferior Sitwell settings, punctuated by readings of her work by Sir Peter - an idea adapted from an Aldeburgh Festival programme of 1956 and not repeated since then.

The high point of the evening, in both creation and recreation, was Nicholas Daniel's performance, with Julius Drake, of the 1936 *Temporal Variations* for oboe and piano. Mr Daniel's intensely focussed playing conveyed chillingly its disquieting and prophetic message in its icy "Oration", its numb "Chorale", and its frighteningly mordant, Shostakovich-like waltz and polka.

Another early work, the *Three Divertimenti*, had begun the evening, and the String Quartet No. 3 from 1975 ended it, both in performances of freshly illuminating wit and beauty from the Brodsky Quartet.

Hilary Finch

Hotch-potch Day

ECO/Mackerras
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Fresh (no, perhaps that is not quite the right word) from their long tour of America, the English Chamber Orchestra and Sir Charles Mackerras returned to the Festival Hall on Tuesday for the Royal Concert, that curious occasion, this year, as last, a musical hotch-potch, with which St Cecilia's Day is celebrated.

The hotch-potch comes about because too many performers have to be accommodated: here it was the Kneller Hall Trumpeters, who muddled in with a Suite from Susato's *Danserye* played with blaring chords and none-too-accurate solos in a style that would have seemed old-fashioned even if it had not been for the poignant memories it conjured up of David Munrow's advocacy of these pieces.

For the ECO, as for us all - if I may make so bold as to speak for the Duchess of Gloucester - the novelty of the evening was the National Anthem. Elgar, Britten (memorably), and Ives had had a go at it, so there is no reason why Sir Charles Mackerras should not do so, too.

Though an introductory Hompique from the Water Music made me think for a moment that we were in for a

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SPECTRUM

Through a glass colourfully

The Times Profile: John Piper

A woman dressed in garish clothes steps out of a flinty church and directs me down a very steep hill. On either side and at intervals across the flanking hills spread flaming beech coppices. At the bottom of the hill an old farmhouse, wearing a glittering coat of flint and brick, takes centre stage. It had seemed a dull autumn morning when I left London.

John Piper is 80 on December 13. He has lived at Fawley Bottom, near Henley, since 1935. My sensation of entering a Piper painting as I neared his kingdom immediately and pictorially clarified the most important features of his work. He is a popular painter but not a fashionable one.

The figure who appears in welcoming manner at the farmhouse door reminds me of a very young, very clever undergraduate. He is thin, wears jeans and sweater and seems filled with expectant energy. On closer inspection, his face is drawn by the folds of age into extreme elegance, more so than in the photographs of his youth and middle age. His eyes are exceptionally blue and his hair very white. It is evident at once that the house and many outbuildings are all parts of his working empire. We sit in a converted hay barn, round a heavy iron stove. This is where he paints, hardly a studio as most people imagine and absolutely nothing to do with the *de rigueur* "North light".

As a boy, he took his "pushbike" round the countryside near Epsom, where he lived, and all along the south coast. He carried the guide *Highways and Byways* and it was his attempt to improve on its illustrations which led him into sketching. Later this aspect of his art was to continue in his relationship with John Betjeman and their shared editorship of the celebrated *Shell Guides*. However, first he was under pressure to follow his father into the family law firm. After his father's death, he felt able to enrol at the Royal College of Art.

There he found himself on what he describes as the "crest of a developing wave". The art world was living through a revolutionary time of change which no young artist could ignore. He took up abstract art to see what it had to offer him. But "I never intended to be a total abstract painter. I liked nature too much." His landscape painting continued but now they were collages, made out of strips of paper often torn up on site.

Nevertheless he and his future second wife, Mfwanwy Evans (he had a short first marriage to a fellow student) edited *4x4*, "A Quarterly Review of Contemporary Non-figurative Painting and Sculpture".

The strength of his success as an abstract painter can be gauged by the strength of the anger when he left the movement. "Caddish" is the way it was seen, or so he says now. "The belligerence and antagonism between abstract painting and the rest, round about the war, before, was so strong." This attitude was still prevalent in 1962 when an Arts Council publication described his postwar development as "a nostalgic retreat into insular sensibilities".

John Piper pinpoints the start of the war as the time he gave up abstracts. "I thought it was not a proper activity for

a youngish gentleman to go on practising." He wanted to be "useful". There was also the question of earning money to feed his wife and young son. Each abstract took three or four weeks, which meant not more than 25 completed in a year. "And, of course, I never sold any. And I didn't think that would do. Not that I prostituted my art."

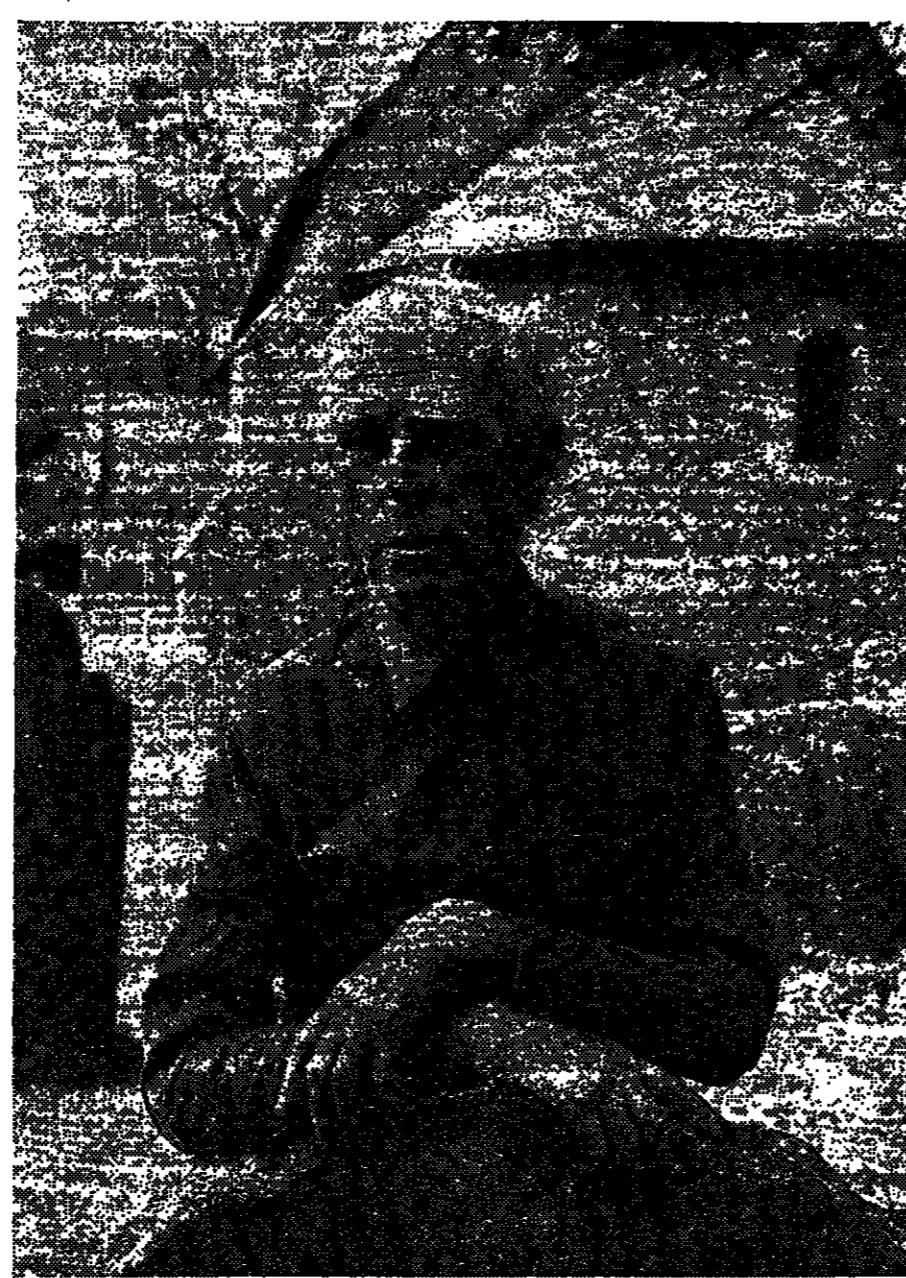
This fate worse than death was avoided by Sir Kenneth Clark's organization of "war artists". Some of Piper's most exciting oils stem from the period when he arrived at a still-burning Coventry or London and painted great cathedrals or cityscapes going through their death-throes. Here was not "pleasing decay" but something more frightening.

It was after the war, in the 1940s and 50s, that Piper became a figure in the art world. He was not only painter, but illustrator, writer, designer of stained glass windows. He was potter, he was stage designer - for the Sitwells' *Facade* and for many of Benjamin Britten's operas - and he even designed materials for Liberty. John Piper has long got used to the inference "jack of all trades, master of none". Frankly, he doesn't care. But if pressed, he points to the great artists of his day, Picasso, Braque. It was the tradition in which he grew up. And there was "not a medium they didn't try. Good artists wanted to try everything."

This suggests the artisan's attitude that he brings to his work. He approaches his own and other people's worth with simplicity. It is the technicalities of a profession that arouse his enthusiasm. There is the question of light, for example. The subject arises out of my probing his lack of world travel - he has never been in an aeroplane. He points out that Turner never went further than Naples and Constable never went further than the Lake District. He bids me look out of the window. We agree it is all right out there, nice grey day, what Cezanne called "clear grey". Very typically English, our average. And it is this light, he says, with its high percentage of molecules of water, to which our eyes become accustomed. A painter either exaggerates or reduces colour from this mean. "It ruins an English painter's eye to get a glaring light."

Light naturally leads on to stained glass. Again talking in the most practical terms, Piper explains how he began experimenting in the medium because he wanted to see how colour altered when light came through it instead of reflecting off it. Later, in a second studio, he shows me two new pieces done specially for the show, one announces the birth of Christ, using a medieval onomatopoeic device. Christ is Born. The duck quacks, "quando, quando". The owl hoots "ubi, ubi" and the sheep bleats "Bethlem". He is obviously delighted with it. He points out that stained glass has always been a medium for the "grey countries of northern Europe".

Piper's latest exhibition at the Marborough will be entitled "Romantic Places" with a detailed yet luxuriant painting of his garden on the invitation. ("Not typical", says Tony Reichardt, who nevertheless has quickly bought it for himself) "Romantic"



Piper: nature before abstraction (Photograph by Snowdon)

JOHN EGERTON CHRISTMAS PIPER
born December 13 1903
educated Epsom College;
Royal College of Art
1938 published *Shell Guide to Oxfordshire*
1941-42 Queen commissions water colours of
Windsor Castle
1948 publishes with John Betjeman
Buckinghamshire Architectural Guide
1949 Berkshire Architectural Guide
1976 published *Lincolnshire Churches*

1958 Windows of Eton College Chapel
commissioned
1961 Windows and interior of Nuffield College
Chapel completed
1962 Coventry Cathedral window completed
1966 Designed tapestry for High Altar,
Chichester Cathedral
1969 Designed windows for King George VI
Memorial Chapel, Windsor
1976 published *Lincolnshire Churches*

is generally used as a term of criticism, suggesting a vagueness which conveys sentimentality without meaning, surface appeal without intensity. This is the approach that Piper ferociously labels "splash and doodle". He recalls that in 1942 he wrote a short book, *British Romantic Artists*. His editor, Kenneth Clark, suggested a first line: "Romantic Art deals with the particular." Piper feels this describes the core of romantic art and notes, incidentally, that an obsession with the particular is the only thing that saved Turner and Constable from being "splash and doodlers".

The particular of his painting has often been a church that I want to ask about his own religious convictions. The word "conviction" however, is rejected as being too strong for his faith. "Leaning" might be more appropriate. In fact, both Mfwanwy and John Piper, under John Betjeman's influence, were christened and confirmed at the time of their marriage. They have stayed in the Church of England ever since but, I

gather, only just. Mfwanwy's respect for the English language is offended by the new forms of service and John doesn't much enjoy the people. They look for early morning services. On the other hand, John Piper admits to a few "revelations", hastily amended to "proofs" which hold him to a belief in God. They are not, this definitely stated, to do with his work.

Now Mfwanwy summons us for wild duck and salad. Mfwanwy Piper is part of the Fawley Bottom myth. Everyone talks of her essential presence, her huge mug-decorated kitchen, her inspired cooking. When I asked John Piper what she had contributed to his working life, he immediately suggested "acute intelligence". She is his first critic who has quite simply, always been there. She does have her "natural prejudices", her husband points out with definite pride. There is a particular green, for example, she can't stand. Her own career has been mainly as a librettist. She has just finished the first draft of a new

oratorio. But she misses the close collaboration she once enjoyed with Benjamin Britten.

Despite his literary housewife, the house with its giant-size rooms, its Calder's hanging like nursery decoration, its "joyous" Piper pottery (Quentin Bell's apt description), its two studios, crammed with work, past and present, is definitely the house of a painter not a writer. Mfwanwy has written recently: "Although our time is much less our own than it was 40 years ago, it is still, to some extent, lived as it were, largely owing, I think, to John's manipulation of order and chaos, and his very personal mixture of ruthlessness and conscientiousness."



Gouache of St Raphael, Dordogne, 1968

He is a conscientious subject to interview, still willing after our pudding of quince-flavoured apple to show me round the house and garden. Cezanne's "clear grey" has turned to something more threatening, making the autumnal colours even nearer Piper's own sharp tints. The flower beds are filled with dark remains, rows of outsize sun-flowers drooping on no longer yellow heads. The desolate vegetable plot reminds Piper of its heyday during the war when they grew all their food. His past poverty is not forgotten. On the other hand this summer they had a gigantic garden party shared with their neighbour John Mortimer, who was celebrating his sixtieth birthday. "Thousands of people and no time to talk to them" murmurs Mfwanwy. They were given £5,000 worth of fireworks, which meant their names were written large in the sky.

John Piper's eightieth birthday year is bringing him the kind of recognition from the establishment that he has not been previously accorded. His critics will say that this is a peculiarly British tribute paid to survivors. For them he will always remain an illustrator, a one-dimensional painter who has made full use of his vocation to draw attention to the British architectural heritage. His admirers will feel just as strongly, that he has, at last, lived through the prejudice against non-abstract non-European art and can look forward to an ever-increasing reputation as a major artist.

Meanwhile, the painter himself, surrounded by a kingdom of his own creation, where the intensity of nature echoes his own unremitting concentration, will continue his very particular way.

Rachel Billington

A retrospective exhibition of John Piper's work will be shown at the Tate Gallery from next Wednesday until January 22.

Military support

Fifty-three per cent of the British public are in favour of the multinational military forces drawn from Britain, France, Italy and the United States being stationed in the Lebanon. A third (32 per cent) are opposed, according to a MORI poll taken less than a week after the bombing that killed over 200 American and French troops stationed there. And while 52 per cent opposed the US invasion of Grenada at the time, after the fact 47 per cent thought that the British government should support the presence of US troops there; 38 per cent thought it should be opposed. This "post facto" phenomenon was also seen at the time of the Falklands; after the task force sailed there was a sharp rise in the public's support for action.

Euro-apathy

A recent Euro-Barometer survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, reports on a survey carried out across the member countries in March and April 1983.

The lack of both interest in and enthusiasm for the European Community in this country is explained largely by the answers to a single question reported in the survey.

Only 32 per cent of people in the United Kingdom feel that Britain has benefited from membership. This compares with 78 per cent of the Dutch, 69 per cent of Italians and over half of the people in Belgium, Denmark, France and Ireland. The majority (57 per cent) of people in the United Kingdom feels this country has had the short end of the stick. Whatever the reality is, it is the perceptions that count in assessing public opinion.

Robert Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork, dates and sample sizes are reported in *Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.

moreover...
Miles Kington

In the box - and on it

Television people suffer from split minds about their audience. They care deeply about the numbers of people watching, but they care not a fig about what the people are thinking while they are watching - that is, they worship the ratings but have no time at all for the opinion of the public. There is nothing in television to correspond to the importance of *The Times* letter page.

Channel 4, however, who would all commit suicide en masse if they worshipped ratings, have a slightly more enlightened attitude to viewers. Critics of the channel would say that with a smaller audience they are more able to deal with their viewers on a personal basis, but what I am thinking of is the fact that the only programme actually made by Channel 4 is *Right to Reply*, a forum of viewers' opinions, and that they have just installed a tiny studio in the foyer of their offices where members of the public can go in and record a minute's worth of praise or criticism.

This Video Box, as it is called, represents a breakthrough on two major fronts, one intentional and one not. First of all, it means that any comment from a viewer will be spoken by the viewer personally and not enacted by a repertory speaker. Liz Forgan, who dreamt up the idea for Channel 4, once had a letter read out on the BBC's *Points of View* in a voice not at all like her own; when she objected she was told that the voice chosen for her letter was "Reigate Sympathetic". I suggest that people who write to the BBC in future should specify whether they want their letters read in Glasgow Incoherent with Rage, Laidback Lexington, Resigned Welsh, Hampstead Concerned or Midlands Unisex, though of course the best way of getting your letter on air still remains adding Aged 12½ in brackets.

But the other effect of Forgan's *Revenge* will be something that Channel 4 have not dreamt of. They are expecting viewers' reactions. They are hoping for contributors like the Bishop of Edmonton, who was filmed in a promotional 60 seconds complaining that American football, which he loves dearly, clashes with evensong. They are dreading drunken Sohoites coming in off Charlotte Street and recording incomprehensible rambles. What they do not seem to anticipate is the appearance of people who simply want to audition for TV.

If I object to the standard of newscasting on TV, for instance, I would not go into the Video Box and complain about it. I would go in with a news bulletin, read it brilliantly and leave my phone number. If I thought there should be more bridge on TV, I would take in three friends, deal a quick hand and come to blows over the bidding, if there was time. If I wanted to see more motor bicycle racing on Channel 4, I would - no, there's probably a limit to what you can do inside a video box.

But I fully expect that in the next few weeks, Channel 4's Video Box will be besieged by:

People recently released by breakfast TV programmes who have got into the habit of rising a 4am and now have nowhere to go.

Pop groups who can't get on *The Tube*. Ex-Nationwide stars.

Dr David Owen.

Film producers with trailers of their documentary on all-Latin American, lesbian football teams.

Members of the royal family who can't get their books published.

People who have just had books published but can't get on *Start the Week*.

Post-Alexei Sayle stand-up comedians.

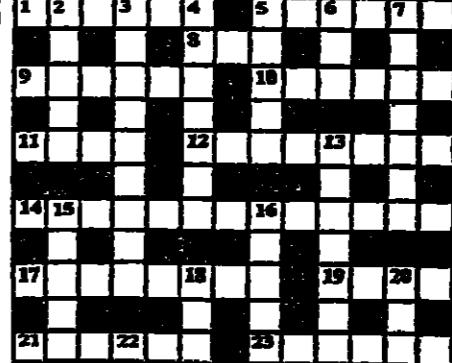
Tam Dalyell.

Buskers who can't find a pitch. People who want to open a new small restaurant in Soho but can't find premises, now this Video Box is the sort of thing they're looking for and what sort of rent would Channel 4 want?

Harry Evans.

Personally, I shall be trying to get them interested in this sitcom I'm writing about the hilarious goings on at an alternative self-sufficiency farm in Wales.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 210)



ACROSS
1 Dealer (6)
5 Ornamental awning (6)
8 Lubricate (3)
9 E Nigerian region (6)
10 Pierce with spike (6)
11 Whimper (4)
12 Many-storied (4,4)
14 Chinese Nationalist leader (6,3,4)
17 Helpless (8)
21 Abundant (4)
22 Young swan (6)
23 Of sexual desire (6)
24 Boat blade (3)
25 Reveal (6)
26 Registers (6)

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BOOKS

Sir John Plumb and Piers Brendon review the big biographies of the week: *Albert the Good* and *Birkenhead the Bad*

The jury is still out on Albert

Albert Prince
Consort
By Robert Rhodes
James

(Harrish Hamilton, £12.50)
The day of death kept sacred with the visit to the Mausoleum with her daughters; his gold watch ticking away the night at Osborne even as she lay dying; remembrances everywhere. Making every allowance for the excessive passion which Queen Victoria brought to everything she said or felt, no-one can doubt or, indeed, has ever doubted, the love which Victoria felt for Albert from that first morning when she asked him to marry her, kissing him over and over again on his acceptance. She loved him body, heart and mind. Her love gave her remarkable insights into his problems and difficulties, that he could never be her husband in the true Victorian sense of the word. No matter, how besotted with his beauty, Victoria was Queen and knew it. He had to take the secretaries appointed for him; he had to wait before he was allowed to see any confidential papers; he was discouraged from speaking to ministers on all matters political. From the start, as Robert Rhodes James makes so plain in his excellent biography, his position was one of exceptional difficulty for a very young, inexperienced Prince who disliked the climate, the habits and the people amongst whom he had come to live.

Fortunately he was a man of quite exceptional gifts - he had talent for everything he turned his hand to - and perhaps fortunately not quite genius for anything. As it was he found the difficulties of his position and of Queen Victoria's temperament almost impossible to bear as may be seen from one terrible outburst on his daughter Victoria's illness, printed by Rhodes James, that escaped the destruction of his more intimate personal papers. Lacking the over-riding egocentric drive of genius, his talents acted both as a distraction and as an emblem in his complex life - but how remarkable they were. He composed good music, from *Te Deum* to charming *lieder*; he designed jewellery and the Victoria Cross (which was also his idea) as well as palaces and cottages; he drew and etched, if not quite so well as his wife; he became passionately involved with the role of arts and sciences in the life of the nation and we owe to him the acres of museums in South Kensington. He was artistically adventurous, collecting early Italian Renaissance pic-



The problems of being married to the Queen: Albert surrounded by her family, an engraving from Winterhalter's painting of 1846

tures long before they were fashionable but saw at once the beauty and originality of Paxton's ultra modern Crystal Palace; his support of the revival of fresco painting was admirable in intent if less successful in expression.

Steadily and remorselessly he took his rightful place in the political affairs of the nation; he as much as anyone was responsible for preventing the "Trent" affair becoming a war-issue at the time of the American Civil War by drafting a memorandum for Victoria more or less on his death-bed.

He was intelligent, wise, gifted, handsome beyond the common run of princes, and yet what popularity he had was won reluctantly from the nation he served. His accomplishments are even more remarkable when we recall that he was dead at 42. His life is a wonderful subject for a biography and Rhodes James weaves sympathetically and with skill the rich tapestry of his activities. He also destroys a number of myths that have clouded some historians' vision of the Prince Consort. His childhood was far from being unhappy - indeed the reverse in spite of the disaster that his parents made of their marriage. Rhodes James also shows how capable Albert was of very

deep and strong affections from childhood onwards. And yet there is no doubt that his zest for living had almost gone by the time he was 40 - indeed Queen Victoria who loved being alive, quickly recognized that Albert did not.

And so there is the enigma of the extraordinary man, so gifted, so successful, yet lacking the desire to live. Without deeply intimate personal papers no one can do anything but hazard a guess why, considering both his talents and his position, Albert lost his lust for life. Perhaps he never had much.

Rhodes James gives us all the evidence but does not impose his own solution. One can only guess - for myself I think that Albert may have been a deeply narcissistic character, meaning that in no pejorative sense. But often narcissistic characters find passionate devotion such as Albert got from Victoria hard at times to bear, yet his image of himself as a model and virtuous prince, his most treasured possession, forced him to bear it. But one could so easily be wrong. Read this fascinating biography and see if you can find the key to this extraordinary complex man, certainly the most gifted and talented of British Consorts, and in some ways still the most mysterious.

Such views proved no bar to rapid progress in Parliament and Smith eagerly grasped each glittering prize as it presented itself. By 1919, when he was only 47, he had landed (as Lord Birkenhead) on the Woolsack. "Should I be as drunk as a lord," he supposedly asked (his *bons mots* were embellished by himself and others), "or as sober as a judge?" He was a bit of both, an outstanding Lord Chancellor who distributed the ecclesiastical patronage in his gift on the basis of the cricketing skills of the clerics concerned. No really solid political achievement can be credited to Smith, unless it was his contribution to the treaty with Sinn Féin in 1921. After that date his arrogance and boorishness became almost unbearable, even to members of his own party. By 1930 he had drunk himself into an early grave.

Then followed his speedy and richly-rewarded rise at the bar,

though he started in no great cases (except as prosecuting Attorney General in the trial of Sir Roger Casement), and was quite willing to betray a client, as he did while supposedly acting for Levee against Northcliffe, when it was in his political interest to do so. Yet, Campbell argues, Smith was a serious scholar and "a truly great lawyer". Raymond Asquith's estimation of Smith as "a most fluent and plausible bounder" seems more apt.

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THE TIMES

DIARY

Dynasty's top table

This may not be to Equity's liking. Filming of a new series of *Dynasty*, the searing saga of lip-glossed folk, has just been completed in America. Appearing in small but meaningful roles are Henry Kissinger and Gerry and Betty Ford. All three will be playing themselves, but how these serious political people will fit into the lives of the wicked tycoons and their molls who make up *Dynasty*'s cast is not clear. Since we are a year behind America in the *Dynasty* schedule, it could be many more months before Kissinger and the Fords show up on BBC1.

Doubling up

In the revival of RSC's *Poppy* at the Adelphi, losers in a competition win two tickets to the National Theatre's ill-starred musical *Jean Seberg*, which provokes much merriment among the audience. But the musical's composer Marvin Hamlisch was unimpressed and there was talk of injunctions. "He calmed down when it was explained it was just a joke," says the RSC. One of *Poppy*'s cast has, however, now suggested changing the line: the losers win four tickets to *Jean Seberg*.

• Department of Employment officials are making a determined attempt to aid the jobless in South Yorkshire, an unemployment black-spot. Barnsley's job centre, devoid of the more traditional jobs, has been advertising for a trained diamond cutter to work in Los Angeles.

Torn off a strip

No one comes out of this story too well. While appearing in Berne, members of the Kirov Ballet and the accompanying Leningrad Orchestra came under suspicion by the Swiss police and were made to submit to a body search. The Moscow paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has subsequently accused the police of "almost unbelievable, scandalous, insulting behaviour". The police explanation is that a crime had been committed and a shopgirl thought she recognized two of the Russians near the scene. "Can you believe it?" thundered the *Gazeta*. "How would they like to be asked to strip naked on the evidence of a shopgirl?"

Deep frieze

We can let the Greeks have the Elgin Marbles after all - we've got a spare set. Lord Elgin's secretary, William Hamilton, perhaps anticipating future trouble, took casts of the marbles which he kept in his King's Road house, which now belongs to Chelsea College of Art. The room in which the marbles form a frieze was recently redecorated a deep blue. "It's a bit like standing inside a Wedgwood bowl," says the college's Deep frieze.

• The inner sanctum of the Suffolk Constabulary HQ near Ipswich has been violated. Two armed bandits raided the one-armed bandits at the police social club on Saturday night, making off with the cash. A spokeswoman describes the break-in as a bit cheeky. So far, no arrests have been made.

(G)nome missing

East Hampshire police have issued descriptions of six little people abducted from their home in Headley Down. The constabulary are looking out for "one gnome fishing, one naked woman, two gnomes dancing and two gnomes holding hands, plus a mushroom".

BARRY FANTONI



Back to basics
Brooke Shields, star of truly terrible movies like *Endless Love* and *The Blue Lagoon*, has enrolled at Princeton University for a course which is described by the college as "a workshop at the basic level, designed to introduce students to some of the requirements of acting." Not a moment too soon.

• Our old friend, the English translator for the Hotel Bayerischer Hof in Munich, is at it again. Mr David Froome, dining in the hotel's restaurant, managed to avoid "stewed angler on leek".

Pressing issue

Although the GLC drapes a banner over County Hall proclaiming the number of unemployed in London, its own bi-monthly give-away newspaper, *The Londoner*, is printed in Plymouth. "We are desperate to get a London printer," says the editor, Wes Whitehouse. "The last time we put it up for tender, 13 London firms were invited to quote. Six did not reply. Six declined to quote and the one tender that was submitted was incomplete."

PHS

Tax cuts, but not just yet

As ministers join in criticism of planned reductions in public spending, the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson (right), tells Kenneth Fleet and Frances Williams that health and welfare expectations must match economic reality



ture can be cut, the totality of public expenditure is most unlikely to be reduced in real terms. But if we can hold the total level of public expenditure constant in real terms over a period of years, that would give me all the headroom needed to reduce the burden of taxation over a period of years, and enable us to have the rate of growth which we all want to see.

Yester Antman Statement provoked some extreme reactions, especially over the suggestion of tax increases in the next Budget. Were you surprised at the response?

The fact that there might be a need to increase taxes in the next Budget took some people by surprise. But the plain fact is that our fiscal policy is gradually to reduce the size of the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) as a proportion of gross domestic product. And if to do that, it is necessary to increase taxation, then everybody knows we will do that. We did it in the last Parliament. Obviously it would be nice if the problem didn't arise. But the best forecast we can make at the moment - and I emphasize the enormous margin of uncertainty involved suggests that to get back to the Medium Term Financial Strategy figure of £8bn, a slight increase in taxation would be needed. It would have been far more serious, I must say, if the impression had been given that we are no longer concerned about the size of the PSBR.

The prospect for reductions on taxation is still there, but at the present time it doesn't look a lively prospect for 1984. If public expenditure is held to the figures for the next three years, there will be the possibility of tax cuts further ahead. Did you intend the statement about possible tax increases to be a shock? Was it a crude political ploy?

It wasn't a crude political ploy, but I think that it is necessary that people's expectations match the realities of the situation. In the past - I'm now talking about previous governments - one of the biggest problems we faced in this country was the huge gulf between expectations and reality. And one of the things we've sought to do in the economic field ever since 1979 is to close that gap so that expectations match reality.

Have you any specific ideas on how you might encourage private provision? Would you consider tax incentives or reliefs?

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

The fine art of faking good



Last week a Manet was sold at Christie's in New York for \$4m. The same auction house, it is announced, is to sell in London some of the works of Mr Tom Keating, including pictures bearing his own signature as well as ones more imaginatively signed with names such as Titian and Rembrandt. (Reader, do not leap to conclusions; these may be perfectly genuine paintings by Nigell Titian and Kevin Rembrandt - artists less well known than their namesakes, perhaps, but not to be condemned out of hand for that.)

The first thing to be said is not the most important, but it might as well be said nevertheless: it is that I wouldn't half laugh if the Manet turned out to be by Mr Keating too. I shall not dwell upon the well-known disparity between what great artists of the past earned for their work and what dealers in those works now make out of them, because in the first place the argument is too worn, and in the second place it is largely spurious anyway, being usually employed for denunciations of the consumer society by artists who couldn't draw a triangle, never mind a real picture. Anyway, D. B. Wyndham Lewis said the last word from that point of view a long time ago:

Manet made only money, Dealers thought it rather funny: As for Manet, some (not manel) Thought he wasn't making any.

But this brings me back to a question that has haunted me for decades. Readers old enough to know who van Meegeren was must bear with me while I remind the rest.

He was a Dutch art dealer and minor artist, who remained in the Netherlands throughout the Second World War and German Occupation, following his trade as best he could. After the war, he was prosecuted as a collaborator, the evidence being that he had sold to Goering a masterpiece by Vermeer, a huge "Christ at Emmaus". The picture was undoubtedly among Goering's loot, and it had certainly been sold to him or his agents by van Meegeren, so the case looked black. The dealer, however, pleaded not guilty, and his defence caused a considerable sensation. He claimed that instead of being condemned for collaborating with the enemy he should be commended for making fools of them, for, so far from the picture being by Vermeer, he had painted it himself.

His claim was greeted with considerable scepticism; the picture had been vouched for by leading art experts. Whereupon van Meegeren caused an even greater sensation; he announced that if the court would order him to be provided in his prison with canvas, brushes, paint and a sufficiency of north light, he would be pleased to match the customer's sample by turning out another Vermeer on the same scale and with the same apparent authenticity. And that is precisely what he did. (As it happened, the Dutch authorities behaved shabbily; they prosecuted van Meegeren for forgery, and he was sentenced to a year in prison, where he died. Now I come to think of it, the British authorities behaved just as badly to the memorably named Mr Kempston Burton, who stole the Goya "Duke of Wellington" but later returned it unharmed. They prosecuted him for stealing the frieze, which he had not returned, and he, too, was imprisoned. It is always dangerous, it seems, to make fools of the foolish.)

Now for van Meegeren's Question. As it happens, he did not ask it himself, though it enshrined what

was obviously his view; it occurred in a play about the case, at one point in which van Meegeren is reflecting on the fact that his "Christ at Emmaus" was universally accepted as genuine until he himself proved that it was a fake. I quote van Meegeren's Question from memory, but it went something like this:

Yesterday, this picture was worth millions of guilders, and experts and art-lovers would come from all over the world and pay money to see it. Today, it is worth nothing, and nobody would cross the street to see it. But the picture has not changed. What has?

If I would feel the same as I always have, then the identity of the artist is not important. In one sense, that is obviously true: there are some very great pictures which have never been attributed to any known artist. But suppose Mr Skinner, the LCI or Miss Hogg had been shown to have painted the picture, deliberately, in the style of Vermeer, which is what van Meegeren had done? why would the authorship then start to matter - to matter so much, indeed, that I might no longer feel the same about it?

It is no use saying that there is a vast gulf between any masterpiece and any imitation of it, however meticulous we have no doubt there is, but if we cannot see the difference - and successful art forgery would not exist if we could - what exactly does the difference consist of, apart from the fact that there must be one? Suppose that that four-million-dollar Manet did turn out to be a fake: the buyer could get his money back from Christie's of course, but questions of legal liability plainly have nothing to do with artistic value, so what would then be the standing of the oohs and ahs - quite genuine ones, I am sure - heard in the saleroom when it was held up before the bidding started?

Then again, what about a picture that has hung, neglected, in the corner of a gallery for many years, attributed to a minor follower of Raphael? All of a sudden the greatest Raphael expert in the world takes a good look at it, and declares that it is from the master's own hand: all other experts look at it and agree, and the queues begin to form. Never mind the motives of the queuers: what has caused the difference in their feelings in front of the picture, which have changed overnight from casual interest to passionate devotion? (Remember van Meegeren: "The picture has not changed. What has?")

The horrid truth seems to be that our response to art rests on a foundation much less secure than we like to think. I suppose it begins when we begin to learn about art, and all too often to learn about it in terms of hierarchies of eminence, so that Rembrandt=good is an equa-

tion fixed in our minds forever. But it is all too easy to believe, and millions do believe it, that his paintings are good because he is Rembrandt; in fact, his paintings are good because of the qualities he can be found in them, and they would be no less good if they were by Smith, Jones or Anon, yet the result of the equation-learning (the equivalent of the "capes and bays" method of teaching geography when my mother was a girl) is that many visitors to an art gallery look first for the label which tells them who painted it, and then at the picture to see not what is there but what the label has told them.

If Rembrandt is good, then we are

obliged to experience the appropriate response when looking at a picture he painted, and if we fail to experience it we are obliged to keep quiet. Conversely, when we are looking at a picture by not-

Rembrandt, we accept that we are

forbidden to feel the response

appropriate to his work. Now what

happens when we are looking at a Rembrandt, with the right feelings,

and we are told that it is a fake?

The answer, surely, is the answer to van Meegeren's question: we switch off the feeling at once, and switch on the feeling appropriate to fakes - that is, an indignation made, the more intense by the realization that we have been had.

I have to say that I have never felt

quite so tentative in offering an

answer to a question in my life. But

if that, or something like it, is not

the answer to van Meegeren's riddle,

what is? I think I had better leave it

there for today, retreating in good

order under the cover provided by Beachcomber's account of Captain Foulough's brief career as the

owner of a study art gallery where

hacks turned out rubbishy daubs

which were then sold to credulous

millionaires as examples of the

finest modern art. One evening

Foulough got drunk and signed a

hideous abstract "Tintoretto". Even

the sucker who was to be bam-

boozed into buying it jibbed at this,

and the captain, thinking fast,

insisted that the signature was in fact

that of Tintoretto, an artist in the

most avant of gardes. Thus re-

assured, the sucker paid up, and

presumably van Meegeren, from

that corner of Heaven reserved for

those who have smitten the Philis-

tines with the jawbone of an ass,

chuckled quietly. My compliments

to Tom Keating and if he will only

claim publicly to have painted the

Manet there will be a bottle of

champagne waiting for him che-

Levin as soon as he cares to call.

© 1983 The Times

Ronald Butt

Give local electors a higher rating

he has operated like an over-mighty baron, challenging Westminster, than in the spirit of the crown's sheriff? There is no reason, providing that something less costly can be arranged to give better expression to local opinion on matters of importance to people that are locally administered. The Government, however, is curiously insensitive on this point, and that worries many Conservatives.

In London, Tories argue with some reason that the death of the GLC, with no elected substitute, will deprive the capital city of a "voice". Mrs Thatcher would reply (in the best tradition of English government) that there is no virtue in a body that can talk but do nothing. The strength of Parliament, after all, is that it always debates knowing that it can do anything. However, as a sop it seems that the discontented Tory members of the GLC will be offered something like a statutory version of the London Boroughs Association as a voice for London, though whether with any authority to do anything more than consult is unclear.

Yet that is an inadequate response to the real problem. Of course, there is no reason to mourn the GLC and the metropolitan counties. The lack of a public outcry against their abolition is evidence of the widespread understanding that local responsibility is largely a charade; that local authorities can only spend (however wastefully) on functions laid on them by Westminster, and are essentially dependent on Westminster money. (Even Mr Livingstone can spend only up to a 2p rate on his notorious support for the peculiar minority groups that enjoy his patronage). The often criticized tendency of voters to use local elections to pronounce a verdict on the Westminster government is a sign of their sophisticated understanding. They know where the real power is.

Even so, the ability of local opinion to influence locally taken decisions does matter. There is a frustrated urge for local accountability of strictly local decisions and the Government is foolish not to heed it. Indeed, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has said as much. The condemned authorities (which he has described as mostly "Marxist-fied") are disliked because some of their leaders (most skilfully Mr Ken Livingstone of the GLC) have gone outside the traditional reserve of local government. They have challenged central government policy and used their position to campaign on such national questions as defence and the economy and to make national names for themselves.

The central government's dislike of rival political power bases is not a disputable instinct. Historically, central government in England has always distrusted feudal rivals. Our ancient unitary state, in which the sovereign's writ runs everywhere and equally for everyone, has been founded on the authority of the crown in parliament. It has leaned heavily on local action (traditionally expressed through the shire and its officials and justices of the peace), but all their power was derived from the crown. In a sense that is also true of the contemporary local authority, which has no rights as such. Virtually everything it does is empowered by act of parliament, and what parliament has granted it can take away.

Why then should it not take away from Mr Livingstone the power that he now has? Local government as it now exists is a largely empty vessel, much misused, and the government is sensible to try to reform it. But it would be in the proper traditions of Toryism to try to rebuild local influence into local administration, in a manner that befits the changed circumstances of our time. A start could have been made with an elected ILEA instead of the body of borough nominees which it announced this week.

John Harris

Chewing on bones of contention

"Why should she ruin her country that you can sell your great train loads of butter to the Russians at 50 centimes the kilo?" She -

My Mrs Thatcher indeed! At Belsize Park I have to carry the can for my Mitterrand (it used to be my Roy Jenkins). Rancou is clearly meditating a knock-down master-stroke.

My wife remembers her Dutch origins. "And why do you keep on chewing my potato salts in the Rhine, and ruining my vegetable gardens?"

He looks capable of defending his right to chuck anything in any of his rivers whenever the spirit moves him. But he won't be side-tracked: "Well, you burnt Joan of Arc, didn't you?"</



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE 2001 DEBATE

The cause of open government could have no more prized adherent than Mr Fowler, whose conversion was announced in Tuesday's stimulating speech. At last, fourteen months after the Think Tank's welfare proposals were leaked, nine months after the press rumoured the Family Policy Group, one member of the government has subscribed to the involvement of the public in the debate about the future of social policy that has been going on in the holes and corners of Whitehall for some time.

Open government does not mean the satisfaction of casual curiosity about the workings of secret committees. It does require ministers to share with the public those hard but hidden facts of fiscal life, those internal tax and benefit equations which will shape the future of spending and services. The next convert must surely be Mr Lawson. In the conversation with *The Times* published this morning he teeters on the edge of acknowledging with Mr Fowler that there must be information, discussion about health costs, not just this year or next but in the longer run of decades. And after debate comes a plan, a proper plan for social spending till the end of the century. "Plan" is a loaded word in this government's lexicon, but without one how are public expectations to be shaped, diminished? Before either debate or plan the Prime Minister must throw off her preoccupation with the short term, and look beyond what seems to be her own tight social policy horizon, the date two years hence when she herself reaches pensionable age.

Such a debate will not make, as Mr Fowler rightly observed, for a quiet life. There is moreover no guarantee that the public, the parties or the producers of social services will prove mature enough to cast forward the arithmetic of pensions and doctors' bills to thirty

where in the population structure. The projections do not all point in one direction; talk of an emergency in health costs is wild. The expensive might of the Government Information Service could well be mobilized in making intelligible the numbers and the nuances.

Yet a social policy debate that concerns itself with numbers and tax bills alone is going to be partial. Social policy is about family obligation, marriage, private provision as well as the public purse. Ellipsis between the burden of taxes and the "burden" of the elderly – the Prime Minister was guilty of loose talk in July – diminishes that vital sense of inter-generational continuity which holds society together. Any social policy debate must have a wide moral and a legal dimension: which is yet another reason that discussions in the Family Policy Group should never have been narrowly clandestine. Ministers may blanche at making speeches about family duty and divorce but such issues must be discussed. Divorce rates are linked to the cost of care. By the 1990s the disruption in children's obligations towards their parents caused by divorce will be a growing element in the dependence of the elderly on non-family providers of care. There have been occasions in the past when the natural reluctance of Conservatives to investigate society's working to reduce its opacity, was fitting; now is not the time for squeamishness. Mr Fowler's prescription for maximizing openness about the problems and options of social policy is the right one.

TIME FOR A RECOUNT IN GENEVA

It has long been assumed that Soviet negotiators would leave the conference room in Geneva as soon as new missiles were deployed in West Germany. They had to make some kind of gesture, and they also need time to re-think their position. Hitherto their sole aim has been to prevent Western deployments. Every one of their proposals has required that the West refrain from deploying any cruise or Pershing II missiles. (The shadowy "walk in the woods" formula would have stopped only the Pershings, but it was not a formal proposal.) Now that deployments have begun they must decide whether to stick to their original aim or seek a balance that would permit some Western weapons to remain.

It is possible, of course, that they have lost all interest in agreement now that they have failed to get what they wanted. Although the West's zero-zero offer is still available they could persuade themselves that they are better off without an agreement. They already have a big advantage in theatre nuclear forces. They could build on this advantage by continuing to deploy SS-20s and other weapons without restraint while the West has limited itself to 572 new weapons and would find it politically difficult to increase the number.

The Soviets also have another

reason for not hurrying towards an agreement, which is that they do not want to help Mr Reagan to get re-elected. This will not necessarily prevent them showing interest again after a decent pause, especially if they decide that he is going to get re-elected anyway, but if for whatever reason, they decide to resume negotiation they are unlikely to return to the table they have just abandoned. More probably they will seek to bring European theatre weapons into the strategic arms reduction talks (START) which have been running parallel in Geneva. This would greatly complicate the negotiations but would also make sense, since the distinction between theatre and strategic weapons is increasingly meaningless. It would also have the advantage of releasing the West from making the somewhat artificial connection between Soviet SS-20s on the one hand and American Pershings and cruise missiles on the other. Arms control might then be reassessed on a more rational basis by both sides, assuming they both genuinely want an agreement.

Meanwhile there will be argument about whose fault it was that the talks failed. Since the Soviet Union was not really interested in balanced arms control but simply in stopping the deployment of particular weapons the main blame lies

with them. The Soviets could have had balance at almost any level between SS-20s and the new Western weapons which would have left them with an overall advantage. Perhaps the West could have gained a substantial reduction of SS-20s in return for abandoning deployment, but it is not clear whether there was a genuine Soviet offer hidden in the final flurry of conflicting signals from Moscow. Even if there was it would have left the Soviet Union with more SS-20s than in 1979, when the Nato decision was made, while defeating the main aim of the decision, which was to couple the American nuclear deterrent more effectively into the defence of Europe.

So it is difficult to argue that an opportunity was lost. What needs to be emphasised more strongly to a doubting public is that when Nato decided on the new weapons in 1979 it also decided to withdraw 1,000 nuclear warheads. Last month it decided to remove a further 2,000 over five years. Assuming that 572 new weapons are deployed there will be a net reduction of 1,428, or about 2,500 since 1979, which will bring the total down to its lowest in 20 years. So the picture of a relentless and provocative Western build-up is false. It is on the other side that the numbers are growing.

NO MESSENGER MARTYRS

On the face of it, the TUC general council gave its blessing yesterday to the National Graphical Association in its defiance of the Employment Acts. The High Court has already imposed a fine on the union for secondary picketing in its long recognition dispute with Messenger Newspapers Group, and the union has refused to pay. The general council has decided to "accept as valid" the union's request for assistance under the resolution passed by last year's special conference at Wembley, at the height of the campaign against the new laws.

Naturally the union is proclaiming that the movement's leaders have endorsed their action, and the pickets may be encouraged to persist in their efforts. Members of the general council itself may well feel that they did the very minimum that they could get away with. They issued a strong hint of disapproval of the rough tactics reportedly used by the pickets. The statement accepts the union's request as valid, but it does not go on, as the general council is empowered to do at its discretion, to call for financial and industrial support from the movement as a whole. It would be necessary to re-convene the general council and debate the matter again before any more substantial commitments could be entered into.

After Labour's election defeat,

a tentative resumption of contacts with the Government and an annual conference ready than any in recent years to face unpleasant truths, the TUC is not eager to be drawn back into the sterilities of confrontation. Workers are still too concerned about the security of their own jobs to relish a pitched battle, least of all over legislation which has many supporters among the rank and file and does much to protect the individual trade unionist from pressures imposed by his own union. The TUC will not easily be able to negotiate a compromise over political contributions that it is eager to conclude if it has at the same time to man the barricades over Messenger.

In reality, the general council could have done less, and should have done. It took care last year not to allow itself to be deprived of discretion in judging how and when it should come to a union's aid. The NGA is well able to pay the fine imposed, and much more, without suffering anything like the "severe financial problems" the Wembley conference spoke of. This is a basically law-abiding movement; it must take pains to be seen to be so on the picket line. In addition, the matters remaining in dispute are now so narrow that it would be preposterous to hitch a national campaign on them.

Unlike the Grunwick case, where the employer was frankly

hostile to trade union representation in his factory, the Messenger dispute involves an employer who will be less easily elevated into the labour movement demonology. At the weekend the union's main demand for a closed shop throughout the Messenger group was conceded. Negotiations now turn on the employer's refusal to reinstate six dismissed strikers.

Six dismissed strikers make no very resonant rallying-call. The real issue now is whether the union can make the new laws appear unenforceable or irrelevant in practice. How the law should be enforced is for the High Court to decide, and the issue of contempt is sub judice. But there are sanctions available to it, including attachment of the union's considerable funds, which can be imposed without putting trade unionists in prison and making martyrs of them. It would be short-sighted of an outsider to pay the fine on the union's behalf in the hope of averting disruption to his own business: such expedients only store up more trouble for later. The issue is now between the court and the union. As for the general council, it has made its gesture, and the course of true leadership will be for it too to stand aside, lest it discredit the movement's claims to respect the law, by throwing its influence behind a union wrenching a minor dispute into a national political confrontation.

Woolworth case misgivings

From Lady Phillips

Sir, The misplaced approval with which the handling by a crown court of a recent case involving a charge of assault from a Woolworth store was greeted by the less discerning sections of the press should not be allowed to conceal the fact that the Recorder who dealt with the case did so in an unjudicial and unjust way, with the result that Woolworth's suffered a manifest injustice.

To judge by the report of the case in *The Times* for November 18 the Recorder indulged in florid rhetoric which seems to me quite out of place when judicial impartiality, logical reasoning and a sense of natural justice are called for.

Thus the Recorder said that Woolworth's decision to prosecute a widow of 77 for shoplifting was an "affront to British justice". Surely, the point is that provided of course the evidence of the woman's actions which Woolworth's had in their possession disclosed a prima facie case of theft, they had a legal right to prosecute, irrespective of her marital status, or her age, or the fact that in some quarters shopkeepers like Woolworth's are considered fair game for thieves.

The Recorder appears to have confused the considerations relevant to the question whether there was a prima facie case against the accused with those considerations relevant to the question what order the court should make if the accused were ultimately found guilty.

I consider the mischief wrought by the Recorder in this mishandled case consists in the encouragement it gives to the notion I have already mentioned, that stores like Woolworth's do not deserve the protection of the law where theft of their goods is alleged by them to have occurred.

Yours sincerely,

PHILLIPS,
Director and Secretary,
Association for the Prevention of
Theft in Shops
303/304 Grand Buildings,
Triangular Square, WC2

November 21.

Settle-Carlisle line

From Mr M. J. Southgate

Sir, The article concerning the Settle-Carlisle line (November 17) does call for a reply in the face of British Rail being accused of "fiddling" figures.

The figures quoted by Mr Whitehouse might prove more leaky than leaked. They are in fact the wrong ones to study when considering the criteria for closure of the line. They are figures produced for management information only and are not relevant, nor have they been used, to reach any decision about this line.

I want it to be absolutely clear that the criteria for British Rail closure planning has been based on the cost of maintenance and staffing of the route between Settle Junction and Carlisle.

We are confident that the service can be adequately re-routed to serve additional markets and that we can do this in a more economical fashion.

Yours faithfully,

M. J. SOUTHGATE,
General Manager,
London Midland Region,
British Railways,
Euston House, NW1.

The Koh-i-Noor

From Mrs N. Byrne

Sir, I phoned today re your article of Tuesday, November 8, page 5, of *The Times*: "India turns acquisitive eyes on the Koh-i-Noor". I would like to point out that it was John Lawrence (my great grandfather) who was given the Koh-i-Noor to deliver to Queen Victoria, but he left it in his coat pocket, and it went to the wash. When he discovered this he asked his dhoobi, "Did you find a piece of glass in my pocket?" and at once the dhoobi produced it.

This has been a story that I have grown up with and is correct and shows the complete simplicity of John Lawrence, the only Viceroy who was not made a marquess owing to his real love of the simple life. I would be grateful for this to be put right as I am proud to be the great-granddaughter of a humble and God-fearing man, who loved India.

Yours faithfully,

NONA BYRNE,
Raughmire Rise,
East Lavant,
Chichester, West Sussex.

Farm tenancies

From the Director of the University of Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics

Sir, The recent burst of correspondence in your columns relating to the decline of the traditional British landlord-tenant system, though it has raised many interesting issues, has failed to make the essential point.

There can be no doubt about the magnitude of the problem. In a period of some fourteen years two million acres of land in England and Wales have moved from the tenanted to the owner-occupied sector. My prediction is that the new legislation will have minimal effect on the continuation of the tenancy, and indeed in any circumstances, careful thought needs to be given to the�

This could still, it is contended, be preferable to wholesale rejection of the succession principle (except on land which will still be covered by blockage on re-possession).

Arbitrators will be instructed to take account of evidence relating to rents on comparable holdings which are being paid, or are likely to become payable in view of rents currently being tendered (which can be much higher than average rents).

This instruction, however, is immediately countermanded by a further statement that adjustment should be made to discount elements of rent "due to an appreciable scarcity of comparable holdings... compared with the number of persons seeking to become tenants". The binding

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Policy on prison release and parole

From the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office

Sir, Dr Candy's resignation from the Parole Board is a matter of regret to the Home Secretary and myself. His letter to you (November 22) setting out the reasons for his action, however, seriously misrepresents the Home Secretary's policy in relation to the release of life sentence prisoners and the granting of parole.

The Home Secretary's announcement of the minimum period that he would normally expect certain categories of life sentence prisoners to serve does not mean a departure from the fundamental principles governing the consideration of individual cases. Nor does it usurp

on granting parole in ways which

have seemed to them to accord best with the current requirements of the public interest and with the thrust of our general criminal justice policy. Their policies have been reflected in criteria followed by the Parole Board in making recommendations on individual cases and have been made public. The gravity of the offence is one of the factors that has always been included in these criteria.

It is thus entirely appropriate that this Home Secretary should set out his policy clearly for the benefit both of the Parole Board and of the public. The Home Secretary has had a meeting with the General Purposes Committee of the Parole Board in which there was a clear consensus of the way in which his policy should be implemented and the board's role maintained. He will make a detailed statement on this shortly.

Perhaps the most curious criticism in Dr Candy's letter is that the changes in policy announced by the Home Secretary have brought sentencing into the political arena. The Home Secretary has deliberately sought to avoid action which would interfere with the independent exercise by the courts of their sentencing functions. But he is publicly accountable for the exercise of his own statutory responsibilities.

He intends to carry out those responsibilities on the basis of a clearly stated policy which he believes will increase public confidence in the way in which the criminal justice system deals with the most serious and violent offenders sentenced by the courts. Yours faithfully,

ELTON,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
November 23.

Individuality of Christian faith

From the General Secretary of The United Reformed Church

Sir, Your leading article of November 21 represents a further attempt to portray Christian faith as private matter between the individual and God. Such a description of Christianity is令人惊讶 to many people in this country, especially to those who find the status quo acceptable. It is a style of religion which conforms to a secularised nation and culture and refuses to disturb the modern norms of society.

But this individualist, introspective emphasis has never been the whole of Christianity. If we seek a summary of what Jesus Christ was about, I would say it was to bring the Kingdom or reign of God, in all its righteousness, forgiveness and self-sacrificing love.

That Kingdom has never been recognised solely in the interior life of the human spirit, but always in the total life of women and men in their struggle to live at peace, to face with dignity the terrors of death and to share in the community life of the Church.

It is true that we may easily make mistakes as we seek to interpret the reign of God for the life of our global village. We may jump too readily on bandwagons (whether they drive on the left or right) or rely too much on the latest expert. But to refuse the attempt to offer no Christian critique, to make no Christian impact on national policies is to surrender. Surrender to what? To the gods of efficiency, profit and national power.

That is not what you, Sir, have in mind, and is not why Christ trod the way to the Cross. The personal and public witness will always need each other.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD THOROGOOD,
General Secretary,
The United Reformed Church,
85 Tavistock Place, WC1.

From Mr Richard Lethbridge

Sir, My wife and I, one Anglican and one Roman Catholic, thought today's leading article, "The way of the Cross", was absolutely outstanding and thank you for it. It expressed much of what we both think about developments in the Western Church over the last 20 years.

It is very encouraging that a British newspaper can still produce leading articles of such quality and depth – and not a single misprint! Yours gratefully,

RICHARD LETHBRIDGE,
Fawler Manor,
Near Charlbury,
Oxfordshire.

November 21.

From Professor H. MacL. Currie

Sir, With reference to your shrewd analysis of Dr Habgood's enthronement sermon (November 21), it is interesting to note that Simone Weil found the traditional teaching on the Church as the Body of Christ a real disincentive to entry. She compares it with the Marxist idea of class solidarity and reflecting on the concept of integration she writes: "Our true dignity is not to be parts of a body... It consists in this, that in the state of perfection which is the vocation of each one of us, we no longer live in ourselves but Christ lives in us; so that through our perfection Christ becomes in some one of us, as he is completely in each body. The hosts are not parts of his body." (*The Simone Weil Reader*, ed. by G. A. Panichas (1977), p24).

Yours truly,

H. MACL. CURRIE,
Department of Humanities,
Teesside Polytechnic,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.

November 22.

Enterprise in milk

From Dr J. W. D. Turner

Sir, Most people would miss the friendly milkman, but if the flavour of UHT is as unpleasant as opponents of keeping EEC law maintain, there will be no problem. Advantages for many are low price and convenience.

Low fat UHT is far more palatable, much healthier and likely to be acceptable to many if not most people. Young children anyway adapt to what is around. Enterprise by the UK dairy industry in producing a wide range of low fat UHT milks and milk products is surely indicated. The key questions are why not be enterprise? Why not permit freedom of choice? – and thereby be lawful.

RICHARD TURNER,
36 Buccleuch Street,
Edinburgh.

Winged chariot

From Mr David Whiffen



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 23: The Princess Anne, Miss Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, this evening attended the Royal Corps of Signals Institution Annual London Lecture at the Royal Commonwealth Society, London WC2.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Sir Kenneth Newman) with her presence at luncheon at New Scotland Yard.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a Reception given by the East Grinstead Research Trust at New Scotland Yard.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron of the Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom, was present this evening at a Reception held at the Kensington Exhibition Centre for the International Primary Health Care Conference.

Mr Angus Blair was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Girls of the Realm Guild, was present this evening at a Reception held at Leighton House, Holland Park, London.

Miss Jane Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester presented the Brick Development Association's Biennial Architectural Awards at a Luncheon held at Berkeley Hotel, Wilton Place, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the 15th Festival Banquet of the Printers' Charitable Corporation at Grosvenor House, W1.

Lady Nicholas Gordon-Lemon was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Dudley Coutts-Owen will be held today at 11.30 at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

YORK HOUSE

ST. JAMES'S PALACE

November 23: The Duke of Kent this morning visited the factory of Mullard Limited, Durham, and this

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 23: The Prince of Wales, having travelled in the Royal Yacht this morning, visited the IBM factory, Greenhithe, Kent.

Her Royal Highness, President, the Council for National Academic Awards, this afternoon attended an Awards Ceremony at McEwan Hall, Edinburgh.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr David Roycroft, later left Royal Air Force Turnhouse in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Luncheon

British Nutrition Foundation

The annual luncheon of the British Nutrition Foundation was held yesterday at the Royal College of Physicians. Dr Alan Robertson, chairman of the council of the foundation, presided and the guest of honour was Lord Thomson of Monifieth. The annual lecture was delivered afterwards by Professor Edward M. Mellor, USDA Human Nutrition Center on Aging, Boston, United States.

Reception

Musicians' Benevolent Fund

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present at a reception last night at Mansion House given by the Musicians' Benevolent Fund to mark the Festival of St Cecilia. The guests were received by Mr Philip Crammer, chairman of the fund, and Lord Ashton.

There was a recital by the Medical Singing Quartet, led by Mr Paul Robertson, Mr Alan Williams, secretary, and Mrs Patricia Shand, deputy secretary, attended. Among those present were:

The Master of the Queen's Music, Lady Ardingly, Dame Shirley Bascom, Mrs Lucy Evans, Mrs Helen Turner, the Master of the Musicians' Chorus, Mr Joseph Cooper, and Dr and Mrs Eric Fenby.

Sevice reception

RAF Supply Branch

The RAF Supply Branch held a reception at Banqueting House, Whitehall last night. Air Vice-Marshal A. R. Martindale, Director-General of Supply (RAF), and Mrs Martindale received the guests. Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, members of the Air Force Board and senior staff of the Ministry of Defence were among those present.

Dinners

Royal Signals Institution

Princess Anne was present yesterday evening at the annual London lecture of the Royal Commonwealth Society. The lecturer was Professor J. M. Adeney, Vice-Chancellor of Salford University. Major-General A. J. Jackson, chairman of the institution presided. Later the Princess dined with members of the council of the institution.

Sigors Cagliari

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a dinner given by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagliari at the Italian Embassy last night to mark the opening of the exhibition "The Genius of Venice" at the Royal Academy. Other guests included Sir Alexander Caglieri, Conte Giacomo Antolini, Professor Renzo Benvenuto, Marchese and Marchesa Benvenuto, Duke and Duchess of Cagliari, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Captain Sir John Cholmondeley, Lady Cholmondeley, Mr and Mrs Massimo Conti, Dr Professor John Hale, Professor and Mrs Peter Higgs, Dr Peter Higgs, Mr and Mrs Terence Pignati, Mr and Mrs Peter Rodger, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, and Lady Thorneycroft, Duke and Duchess of York, Sir Michael Tindall, Professor and Mrs Alessandro Vassalli, Mr and Mrs Uberto Vassalli and Mrs Ray Whitney and Mrs Michaela Whelan.

Printers' Charitable Corporation

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were the guests of honour at the Printers' Charitable Corporation at Grosvenor House last night. Mr Gordon Brunton, president, responded to the toast "The Printed Word" proposed by Mr Humphrey Tilling. Among others present were:

Lord and Lady Goffett, Lady Feathertop, Sir David and Lady Greenaway, Dame Vera Lynn, Sir Eric and Lady Catterall, Mr Gordon Brunton, Mr and Mrs Jarvis Astbury and Major-General and Mrs A. J. Jackson.

Service dinner

Manchester and Salford Universities Air Squadron

RAF officers and students of Manchester and Salford Universities Air Squadron held their annual dinner at the Alcmar Training Camp, Formby, Liverpool, last night. Squadron-Leader G. Timms presided, and the guest of honour was Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company

The chairman, Mr J. M. Sterling, and members of the board of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Carlton Club in honour of the Earl of Inskip to mark his retirement as chairman and his appointment as president of the company.

Lecture

Air League

Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Humphrey, memorial lecture to members of the Air League at 4 Hamilton Place last night. Among those present were:

Lord and Lady Goffett, Sir Raymond and Lady Lyle, General Sir Frank King, Air Chief Marshal Sir Noel Wheeler, Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, Vice-Chancellor Sir Lewis Hodges, Vice-Chancellor Sir Peter Hartley, Lady Hartley, Lady Harding, Lady Humphrey, Lady Williams, Sir Alan and Lady Weston, Sir Alan and Lady Weston, Sir Peter Whittle, Dr J. H. Henderson, Mr and Mrs Robert Maxwell, Mr and Mrs James Astbury and Major-General and Mrs A. J. Jackson.

Prinster's Charitable Corporation

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Les Liens d'Or de Chaumet

Mr and Mrs Edward Feathertop, Mr and Mrs Peter Higgs, Mr and Mrs Terence Pignati, Mr and Mrs Peter Rodger, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, and Lady Thorneycroft, Duke and Duchess of York, Sir Michael Tindall, Professor and Mrs Alessandro Vassalli, Mr and Mrs Uberto Vassalli and Mrs Ray Whitney and Mrs Michaela Whelan.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir William Gray, Bt and Miss C. V. W. Naylor

The engagement is announced between William, only son of the late Mr William Talbot Gray and of Mrs Rosemary Gray, of Eggleston Hall, Barnard Castle, co Durham, and Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Naylor and of Mrs Naylor, "The Mill House, Bramley, Hampshire".

Mr C. J. Ransdale and Miss C. H. Creek

The forthcoming marriage is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs C. Ransdale, of Coventry, and Catherine Hilary (Kate), daughter of the late D. E. and Mrs Crook, of Hurst, Berkshire.

Mr S. C. Cahans and Miss C. C. Moes

The engagement is announced between Sebastian, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Christopher Cahans, of London, WC1, and Kate, daughter of Mrs Patricia Hammond, of Claygate, Surrey.

Mr D. W. C. Cartwright and Miss J. C. Buckley

The engagement is announced between Mark, first son of Mr and Mrs W. H. T. Cartwright, of 4 Goat Stock Lane, Harden, near Bingley, West Yorkshire, and Jamie, only daughter of Mr A. Buckley, of Askrum Bryan Hall, Askrum Bryan, York, and Mrs P. Adamson, of 7 Scotland Close, Horroth, Leeds.

Mr D. E. Chamberlain and Miss P. L. Lewis

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Chamberlain, of Horsham, Sussex, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chamberlain, of 48 Springfield Road, St John's Wood, London, NW8 0QW.

Mr R. B. M. Masson-Taylor and Miss K. A. O. Chippindall-Higgs

The engagement is announced between Rohan, son of the late Mr A. Clifford Taylor and Mrs A. Clifford Masson-Taylor, of Sloane Avenue Mansions, Sloane Avenue, London, SW3, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgs, of 48 Springfield Road, St John's Wood, London, NW8 0QW.

Mr T. J. R. Hatchings and Miss E. J. Kendra

The engagement is announced between Tim, elder son of the late Mr Ben Hutchings, and of Mrs A. R. Hatchings, of Rotherwick, Hampshire, and Emily, elder daughter of the Rev K. E. Kendra, OBE, and Mrs Kendra, of Highfields, Merthyr, Wales.

Mr R. G. T. Steathouse and Miss A. M. T. Gray

The engagement is announced between Guy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. Steathouse, of Marwethan House, Moniaive, Dumfrieshire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Gray, of Braehead House, Crossford, Lanarkshire.

Mr M. P. Hudson and Miss E. D. Aspin

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. G. N. Tindall-Worsley, of London, SW1, and Kate, daughter of Dr and Mrs Ian de Vere Dodge, of Castor, near Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. N. Waites and Miss V. J. Rose

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs G. Waites, of Stockton-on-Tees, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Rose, of Wickham Brook, Suffolk.

Mr S. J. Wilson and Miss J. R. Hayman

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مكتبة من الأصل

THE TIMES THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24 1983

15

The Sierra is a quiet, long-legged beauty with a rare talent for motorway cruising.

Thanks to that sleek shape and high fifth gear, the 2.0 litre and 2.3 V6 manual versions can cruise all day at 70 mph using only half their maximum revs.

Consequently, with less strain on the engine, it follows that there will be less strain on you, the driver. In fact the spacious, efficiently equipped Sierra cockpit becomes a haven of peace and comfort, far removed from the harsh, noisy motorway world outside.

The result is that you arrive at journey's end in much better shape than you might expect. But then you must remember that the Sierra was a much better shape to begin with.

Car illustrated is a GL with optional black paint, sunroof and rear seat-belts.

Man and machine in perfect harmony.



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MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

L & M fears of a predator

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Nov 14. Dealings end, Nov 25. Commodity Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5.

Talk of a big build up of shares in London & Manchester Group woke the rest of the life insurance sector from its slumbers with a jolt yesterday.

Shares of London & Manchester responded to the speculation that a mystery buyer might be prowling around with a leap of 21p to a new high of 46p 1/2p, before closing at 45p 1/2p - a net rise on the day of 16p. At this level the entire group is valued at £105m.

The flurry of activity in the market was star by reports that one buyer was bidding 448p a share outside the market - 8p above Tuesday's close. However, this was being discounted by close observers last night. L & M was quick to deny any knowledge of a predator. A spokesman for the company said: "I have no knowledge that anybody is building up a stake in the company".

L & M's biggest shareholders, at present, include Sun Alliance with 10 per cent of the shares, BP Pension Fund with 6 per cent and the Kuwait Investment Office with 5 per cent.

The rest of the equity market spent a quiet day after renewed weakness in oils and gilts following the continuing fall in

other life insurance companies which caught the jobbers on the hop. Britannia rose 6p to 43p, Sun Life 13p to 59p, Refuge Assurance 6p to 402p, Prudential rose 8p to 448p, Pearl

It looks as though A & M Hire, which hires out antique furniture to the film and television industry, is going to exceed comfortably its pre-tax profits forecast of £700,000, made when it joined the USM in September. After the company revealed increased interim profits of £340,000, the market is now looking for nearer £800,000 for the year against £455,000 last time. The shares slipped 1/2p to 22p.

Assurance 15p to 742p, Legal & General 8p to 494p and Hamble Life 12p to 446p.

The rest of the equity market spent a quiet day after renewed weakness in oils and gilts following the continuing fall in

the oil price of the Rotterdam spot market.

Oils suffered a sharp mark down with BP 6p off at 404p, after 40p, Barnsley 4p at 169p, Lassco 6p at 250p, Ultramar 5p at 637p, while Tricentrol recovered to close unchanged at 18p. Only Shell made any headway rising 2p to 558p.

British was another weak market sliding 4p to 192p, after 188p, as a result of over 1 million shares was eventually found a home.

The International Energy Agency sees an increase of 1.7 million barrels a day in demand next year, but with stock levels of 100 days, a repeat of last year's stock run down is unlikely.

The troubles in the oil sector cut short the rest of the market's attempts at extending Tuesday's run with the FT Index closing 1.3 down at 724.4 after being 0.5 up earlier in the day.

Wall Street's record breaking 300,000 shares appeared on the scene with few takers on hand.

On the over-the-counter market, Harvard Securities has decided to pull the prospectus on its latest newcomer Petromax Mining just a couple of days before dealings were due to

start in the 5 million shares offered at 70p.

Mr Tom Wilnot at Harvard said: "The timing was not right". Investors who applied for the shares will have their cheques returned together with a small interest payment to cover the time the cheques were held.

Also on the OTC Taddie's rights issue has been a flop. Of the 21.7 million shares offered 11.8 million have been left with the underwriters.

The drawn out battle for control of Tecalemit, the garage equipment group, continued yesterday when Siebe Gorman announced it had bought a further 100,000 shares at 50p a share.

It now owns a total of 5.75 million shares amounting to 16.82 per cent of the total. Siebe Gorman, the safety products specialist, launched its £18m bid back in September.

The London Trust has reduced its stake in Myso Group, the heating and air conditioning equipment group, with the sale of 1 million shares for an undisclosed sum. LT now owns 3.2 million shares amounting to 6.5 per cent of the issued equity.

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1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg/pe Yield Yield

BRITISH FUNDS

SHRINKS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg/pe	Yield	Yield
1025 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.46%		
1026 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.11%		
1027 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1028 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1029 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1030 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1031 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1032 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1033 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1034 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1035 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1036 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1037 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1038 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1039 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1040 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1041 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1042 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1043 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1044 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1045 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1046 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1047 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1048 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1049 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1050 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1051 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1052 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1053 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1054 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
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1056 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1057 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1058 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1059 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1060 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1061 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1062 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1063 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1064 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1065 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1066 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1067 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1068 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1069 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1070 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1071 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1072 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1073 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1074 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1075 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1076 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1077 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1078 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1079 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1080 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1081 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1082 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1083 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1084 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1085 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1086 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1087 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		
1088 100% Fund	57.5	52.5	1982-24 100%	5.32	9.25%		

In the first of a two-part series, Richard Hanson looks at the policymakers' dilemmas

Japan's reputation for producing economic miracles has grown noticeably shiner in recent years, despite an enviable record on high-technology. This year may be looked back upon as one of the least brilliant in the recent history of Japanese economic management.

Considering its high trend growth rate, Japan has so far shown only modest signs of economic activity picking up, which has helped push Japan's trade relations to a low ebb. Even this gradual recovery seems to be happening for all the wrong reasons.

The good news is that real gross national product growth for the fiscal year ending next March is expected to reach the official target of 3.4 per cent, compared with 3.3 per cent in the previous two years. Most private forecasters see growth in the following fiscal year rising to about 4 per cent or better.

Industrial production is picking up. Inflation has almost disappeared. Wholesale prices have fallen compared with last year and consumer prices are rising by less than 2 per cent. Unemployment, though worryingly high by Japanese standards, has been hovering at about 2.8 per cent of the workforce.

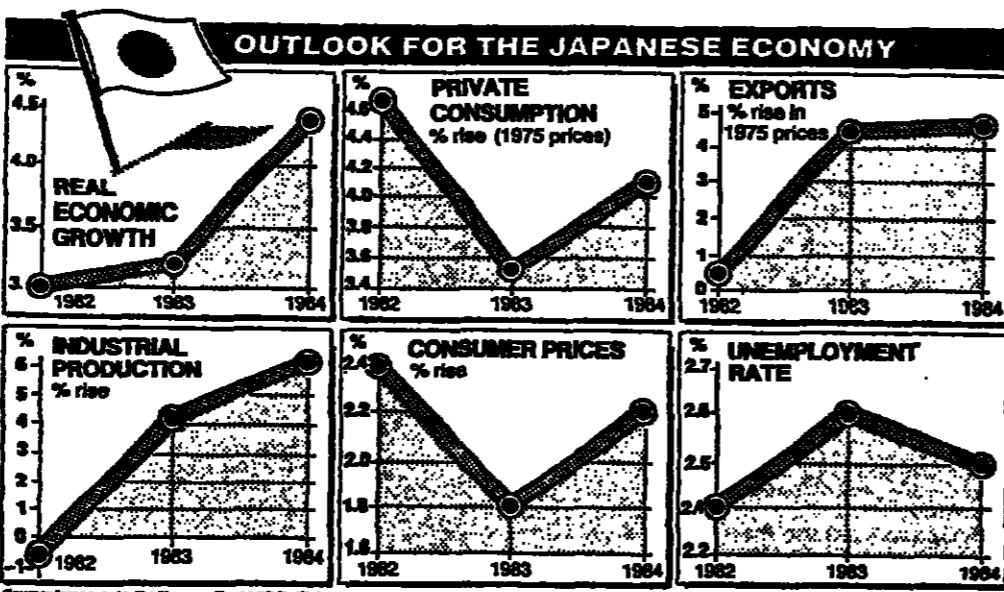
The bad news is that sluggish activity on the domestic front has meant so far that the recovery - which did not begin in earnest until last spring - has been almost entirely dependent on expanding exports and cheaper imports, especially oil, for momentum.

In the January-March quarter this year, the gross national product (gdp) gained 0.2 per cent, but domestic contributions proved a drag on growth, offset only by external demand. More than half of April-June's modest 0.9 per cent growth rate was accounted for by net exports. Public spending contributed little, and private consumption - more than half of gdp - is slow.

From midsummer onwards consumer demand began to pick up slightly but this is probably attributable to hot weather. Genuine revival in consumer spending is not expected until early next summer after Japanese companies begin passing on the results of higher profits, due to exports and savings on the oil bill, to workers.

This is why Japan can now expect a current account surplus of about \$25 billion (£16 billion)

Where does Japan's stumbling economic miracle go from here?



Source: forecasts by the Nomura Research Institute

this year. It partly explains why Japan's relations with its main trading partners are at a precarious juncture.

Recently announced measures designed to mollify trading partners and stimulate domestic demand - notably tax cuts and a modest boost in public spending - will be slow to work their way into the economy. Politicians have not helped.

Parliament was at a deadlock for more than a month after the October 12 bribery conviction

A prolonged political crisis could threaten growth targets

of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, delaying legislation on economic measures, and forcing the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, into the awkward position of having to call a general election in December.

A prolonged crisis could threaten the country's growth targets. That is what happened when the Lockheed scandal first broke in 1976.

What is also apparent now is that Japan's trading partners have begun to add up how much they are contributing to Japan's recovery. The cost is in the form of ballooning bilateral trade deficits. They are not amused. Both the EEC and the US have brought strong pressure for measures to cut these deficits, liberalise further trade and financial markets and "internationalise" the yen.

To work on Japan's share of the problem, a joint Japan-US

committee has been formed. The idea is that opening up Japanese markets and enhancing the use of the yen worldwide will serve to correct imbalances between the yen and the dollar and hence smooth out distortions in trade.

Setting up a committee represents an acceptable diplomatic answer to resolving the currency question. Policy, however, must still be left to the experts in the government, whose options are limited.

Measures announced, or

The export-led recovery could peter out before the spring

being considered, while Mr Reagan was in Japan will provide no quick answer to either exchange rates or trade tensions. They mainly involve making the Tokyo foreign exchange market more flexible in hedging future contracts, and paving the way for greater two-way access for investors and borrowers (including the possibility of Japan issuing US dollar bonds).

It is absurd to think that the Japanese government can successfully manipulate the value of its currency higher, a feat which eludes all other western governments. Markets seem to understand this better than politicians. Perhaps the best that can be said at this point is that all the fundamentals point towards a stronger yen next year, which would bring relief.

If the yen remains weak

Japan's trade surplus in the half year from April-September rose to \$18 billion, compared with \$20 billion for the previous twelve months. Encouraged by recovery in the US, exports, led by electronic goods and components, were up 4.5 per cent while imports, mainly oil and raw materials, fell 6.5 per cent. In the same six months, the current account surplus, which includes trade in invisibles, expanded nearly 40 per cent over the previous full-year's total.

What can Japan do about these pressures? It seems very little. Under normal circumstances "fundamentals" such as a growing trade surplus should work in favour of strengthening the yen, hence making Japanese goods less competitive abroad.

This may happen, but Japanese investors lured by higher US interest rates invested \$10 billion abroad between April and September. This kept the yen weak against the US currency despite efforts by the authorities to discourage capital outflows. However, the yen now trades at record highs against such European currencies as the Deutsche mark.

All sides agree that the yen-dollar problem is central to the strains in economic relations. Correcting this, however, is not easy. During President Reagan's visit to Japan this month, US and Japanese officials seem to have acknowledged that about two-thirds of the responsibility for the problem lies in the US with its high interest rates and huge deficits and the rest in Japan.

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against the dollar, the ability of Japan's economic policy makers to act will stay limited. Heavy fiscal spending in the 1970s has left Japan with a national debt problem which Japanese politicians seem unable to tackle with serious tax and other reform. Instead, Japan is headed for a fourth consecutive year of austere national budgets.

Monetary policy has been hamstrung by the gap between Japanese and overseas interest rates, and what this means for the yen, as part of the government's economic and trade package last month.

The Bank of Japan, in a display of political expediency, cut its discount rate from 5.5 per cent to 5 per cent. This was the first drop since December 1981, but the impact will be largely psychological. It has not

achieved optimum planning for current output, plus the failure to employ and develop the skills of the new generation of workers has also itself detracted from productive potential. Many firms, not just high-technology firms, now report apparently non-existent shortages of skilled labour.

The registered jobless would have to fall below 500,000 before talk of the economy overheating could attract any credence.

Yet, however much those on the dole represent unused resources for the nation, this is now almost irrelevant to short-term trends in the economy.

If you leave unemployment to one side, it is beginning to look, as Mr Roger Nightingale of Hoare Govett has argued for months, as if parts of the economy are indeed in danger of overheating unless the growth of demand falls off next year.

In some sectors, such as steel, shipyards or construction, they are crying out for work. Apparently Draconian

industrial rationalisation has still not kept pace with the lack of orders.

In many more, if the anecdotal evidence of managers and directors is anything to go by, they are operating with no more than the normal margin of spare capacity. In other words, they might squeeze 15 per cent more out of their factories but would rapidly run into increasing costs such as overtime if they tried. This is quite different from operating at 15 per cent below optimum capacity.

Even in some cases where there is apparently huge spare capacity, such as motor vehicle firms, it is nominal rather than real, because higher productivity has restored the cuts made when physical capacity was axed to bring output in line with the permanently lower needs and potential of Britain's car and lorry factories.

An economist for Marubeni, the large general trading house, adds the cautionary note that even though exports appear to be giving the economy a lift a true export-led recovery has failed to take hold.

Businesses which are exporting are not stepping up investment for new plant and equipment to meet new demand at anywhere near the pace required to stimulate the rest of the economy.

A recent survey by the Japan Development Bank shows that planned capital spending in the manufacturing sector is expected to fall 1.8 per cent this year compared with a 3.8 per cent rise last year.

The inability within the government to get things moving does not help well.

One Western observer said: "In the longer term, the lack of imagination demonstrated (by government measures) seems likely to confirm the government's growing reputation for excessive caution and lack of vision in economic management."

Tomorrow: the trade circus

The miserable existence of 3 million people who want work but can find none makes it hard to make objective judgements about the state of the economic cycle. By any traditional tests, even half that number out of work would mean that industry must be operating far below its capacity.

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Such plant closures and mothballing of factories have clearly made the greatest impact in cutting our potential to produce. Huge amounts of investment have simply disappeared, although productivity has worked the other way.

This is not simply a rational process of knocking out factories and products that have incontestably become uneconomic. Companies are not so farsighted that they can be sure what is a permanent change, and what markets might later recover.

In any case, under strong financial pressure, many formerly successful companies have given up the benefits of the doubt.

Every week companies large and small record three departures. Lucas, last week, was fairly typical. Its chairman, Mr Godfrey Moseley, recorded that the group had closed

100 plants, 1,000

factories and 100,000

jobs.

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100 plants, 1,000

factories and 100,000

jobs.

Businesses which are

exporting are not stepping up

investment for new plant and

equipment to meet new

demand at anywhere near the

pace required to stimulate the

rest of the economy.

This is not simply a rational

process of knocking out

factories and products that

have incontestably become

uneconomic. Companies are

not so farsighted that they

can be sure what is a permanent

change, and what markets

might later recover.

In any case, under strong

financial pressure, many

formerly successful

companies have given up the

benefits of the doubt.

Every week companies large

and small record three

departures. Lucas, last week,

was fairly typical. Its chairman,

Mr Godfrey Moseley, recorded

that the group had closed

100 plants, 1,000

factories and 100,000

jobs.

Businesses which are

exporting are not stepping up

investment for new plant and

equipment to meet new

demand at anywhere near the

pace required to stimulate the

rest of the economy.

Exchanging cheques for chips

Ladup Ltd v Siu
Before Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice May

Judgment delivered November 21

In dealing with an application to set aside a default judgment, the judge wrongly regarded the explanation for the default, instead of an arguable defence under section 16 of the Gaming Act, 1968, as the primary consideration.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing an appeal by the defendant, Mr Alwyn Siu, of Colmore Row, Birmingham, against the refusal of Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, to set aside a judgment for £29,000 in favour of the plaintiffs, Ladup Ltd, who had claimed that sum for disbarred cheques.

Section 16 of the 1968 Act provides: (1) Subject to the next following subsection, where gaming to which this part of this Act applies takes place on premises in respect of which a licence is issued, it is for the holder of the licence nor any person acting on his behalf or under any arrangement with him shall make any loan or otherwise provide or allow to any person any credit... (a) for enabling any person to take part in the gaming...

(2) Neither the holder of the licence nor any person acting on his behalf or under any arrangement with him shall accept or give any credit or tokens for enabling any person to take part in the gaming unless the following conditions are fulfilled, that is to say - (a) the cheque is not a post-dated cheque, and (b) it is exchanged for cash to an amount equal to the amount for which it is drawn, or is exchanged for tokens at the same rate as would apply if cash, to the amount for which it is drawn, were given in exchange for them, but, where those conditions are fulfilled, the giving of cash or tokens in exchange for a cheque shall not be taken to contravene subsection (1) of this section."

Solicitors: Lewis & Dick for the plaintiffs; Mr D. J. Millikin, Willesden.

Miss Claudia Ackner for the defendant; Mr Peter Birts for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that by a writ issued in July 1981, the plaintiff company claimed from the defendant a balance of £29,000 as being due in respect of a series of cheques given by the defendant and dishonoured.

The statement of claim pleaded that the cheques had been paid to the plaintiffs in accordance with transactions under section 16 of the 1968 Act, and that the section had been complied with in all respects.

At the material times, the plaintiffs were the holders of a licence under the Act in respect of premises gaming, to which the Act applied, took place. The defendant was a customer at the premises.

After some difficulty over service, the writ was eventually issued in January 1982 but the defendant did nothing for a considerable time and the plaintiff signed judgment in February 1982, for £29,000, with interest to be assessed.

Thereafter, there was correspondence between the parties' solicitors concerning proposals for discharging the judgment, but in October 1982, the defendant's solicitors took out a summons to set aside the judgment.

Master Waldman set aside the judgment on terms, but the judge on appeal rejected the judgment. The defendant appealed.

The factual issue, as appeared from the affidavits which had been filed by both parties, was whether the defendant, as he contended, received the chips, which he lost in gaming, before he signed the cheques to pay for them. The plaintiffs said the cheques were signed first.

If the defendant was right, the cheques were given in contravention of section 16 and the defendant would have a good defence to the claim.

There was, however, substantial delay by the defendant in dealing with the plaintiff's claim. The

solicitors: Lewis & Dick for the plaintiffs; Mr D. J. Millikin, Willesden.

Mistake renders notice invalid

Dickinson v Boucher
Before Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice O'Connor

Judgment delivered November 23

A notice for payment of rent issued to an agricultural tenant by a landlord before the giving of notice to quit was invalid where the amount of rent due specified on the notice was incorrectly stated.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the landlord, Mr Reginald Herbert Dickinson, against the decision of Judge Clapham at Sittingbourne County Court on December 16, 1982, who held in favour of the plaintiff, a solicitor under the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948, that a notice dated January 23, 1981 served by Mr Dickinson on the tenant, Mr Robert William Conyn Boucher did not comply with Case D(a) of section 2(3) of the Agricultural Holdings (Notices to Quit) Act 1977.

Mr Michael Segal for the

landlord, Mr Geoffrey Jaques for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the landlord had served a notice upon the tenant under section 2(3) of the 1977 Act, requiring the tenant to "pay the rent due in respect of the... holding as set out below... 1. Rent due in arrear to January 6, 1981 £250".

That amount was, incorrectly stated as the rent payable was in fact £625. The tenant did not in the event pay either sum.

The judge in holding the notice for payment of rent invalid had followed *Pickard v Bishop* [1976] 3 P & CR (88). That case established a strict approach to the form of such notices. They must be accurate and in plain form.

It was agreed for the landlord that the statute did not require, the amount of rent to be specified in the notice, so that the addition of an incorrect amount to a demand for rent was an embellishment which did not invalidate the notice, and

that the tenant, knowing as he did, the amount which was in fact due, was not misled; see *Caradine Properties v Astan* ([1976] 1 WLR 442).

However, where the amount was specified and wrongly stated in the notice, it was difficult to say that the tenant had failed to comply with a proper notice under the 1977 Act. That Act required the notice to be in a particular form. The court's approach in *Pickard v Bishop* must be equally applicable to a mis-statement of a requirement with which the tenant was to comply. That decision was binding upon the court.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR commented, without agreeing to the proposition that a notice requiring payment of rent would comply with section 2 of the 1977 Act where it merely demanded the rent due, without specifying the amount.

Solicitors: Atterson, Smith, Regatté, Burges Salmon, & Co, Bristol.

Industrial buildings allowance

Copol Clothing Ltd v Hinchmarch (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox

Judgment delivered November 23

In deciding whether a taxpayer was entitled to claim "industrial buildings allowance" under section 7(1)(iv) of the Capital Allowances Act 1968 in respect of a building used for the storage of "goods or materials on their arrival by sea or air into any part of the United Kingdom" consideration had to be given to the reason for storage. Sub-paragraph (iv) dealt with goods in transit; goods which had not reached their ultimate destination and were stored meanwhile.

It was not the purpose of the company to give the allowance merely in respect of a building which was used to store manufactured goods which had been purchased from outside the United Kingdom and delivered to the purchaser.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer company, Copol Clothing Ltd, clothing wholesalers and distributors, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Nourse on February 19, 1982 (*The Times*, February 26, 1982) of the company's appeal from a decision of the General Commissioners without giving reasons, that the warehouse was not within the section. Mr Justice Nourse upheld that decision.

On appeal Miss Stockton had said that the word "on" in section 7(1)(iv) could not mean immediately upon arrival inside the United Kingdom and ought to be construed in the broad sense of "on the occasion of". She also said that the words "arrival" and "any part of the United Kingdom" were wide enough to cover the building in which the goods were contained in the United Kingdom and which was their true place of arrival; that storage on arrival in any part of the United Kingdom must at any rate cover the first place of storage in the United Kingdom.

Mr Carraway had said that if the goods were brought in by sea, to say, Southampton, storage of those goods in Manchester could not possibly, according to the ordinary use of those words, be described as "on the occasion of" the arrival in the United Kingdom" that, normally paragraph (iv) would in relation to a port extend only to premises within the recognized dock areas of the port.

The latter proposition was, in his Lordship's view, altogether too narrow. "On" could not in the present context mean "immediately". The Crown's own formulation was inconsistent with such a view since the "recognized dock areas" might cover a quite wide radius from the point where the goods were landed.

Accordingly, storage of goods some distance from the point of landing must have been contemplated by Parliament as within the statute. The question was how great a distance? The test of "the first place of storage" was not satisfactory.

There was no sensible purpose in defining the allowance to a warehouse seven miles outside Southampton which provided storage for goods landed at the port which, in fact, was a warehouse within the dock area of the port as well as the latter.

Further, there might well be cases where a warehouse was situated at a point some considerable distance from the coast but where it could conveniently serve a number of ports. Thus, premises near Norwich might provide a satisfactory ware-

house which were landed at

about 90 per cent of the company's purchases were imported. Most of the purchases came by sea, the greater part being landed at Southampton, but some were landed at other ports. A small proportion of goods came by air but those deliveries were so limited as to be of no consequence. The goods which came by sea were transported to the warehouse in sealed containers.

Solicitors: Gauri Brook & Co, Manchester; Treasury Solicitor.

Southampton travelled by rail to a container base at Urmston near Manchester and went from there by road to the warehouse. The containers landed at other places were sent by road to the warehouse.

His Lordship said that the matter turned upon the provisions of section 7 of the Capital Allowances Act 1968. The industrial buildings allowance would be available if the warehouse was an "industrial building or structure" within section 7(1) of the Act.

The company claimed that the present case fell within section 7(1)(iv). The General Commissioners, without giving reasons, decided that the warehouse was not within the section. Mr Justice Nourse upheld that decision.

On appeal Miss Stockton had said that the word "on" in section 7(1)(iv) could not mean immediately upon arrival inside the United Kingdom and ought to be construed in the broad sense of "on the occasion of". She also said that the words "arrival" and "any part of the United Kingdom" were wide enough to cover the building in which the goods were contained in the United Kingdom and which was their true place of arrival; that storage on arrival in any part of the United Kingdom must at any rate cover the first place of storage in the United Kingdom.

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Solicitors: Gauri Brook & Co, Manchester; Treasury Solicitor.

Equitable relief in contract

Sport International Bussum BV and Others v Inter-Footwear Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Oliver

Judgment delivered November 17

The purpose of the allowance, it seemed to his Lordship, was to encourage the establishment of storage facilities in places where they could provide a storage service in support of ports or airports or both.

But some force must be given to the words "on arrival". It seemed to his Lordship that there must be imported a requirement that the warehouse could, having regard to its location, be reasonably regarded in the normal course of its trade as providing a storage service, in relation to a particular port or ports (or airport or airports) in the United Kingdom, for goods or materials on the occasion of their arrival by sea or air into such port or airport.

On appeal Miss Stockton had said that the word "on" in section 7(1)(iv) could not mean immediately upon arrival inside the United Kingdom and ought to be construed in the broad sense of "on the occasion of". She also said that the words "arrival" and "any part of the United Kingdom" were wide enough to cover the building in which the goods were contained in the United Kingdom and which was their true place of arrival; that storage on arrival in any part of the United Kingdom must at any rate cover the first place of storage in the United Kingdom.

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Solicitors: Gauri Brook & Co, Manchester; Treasury Solicitor.

Equitable relief in contract

((1973) AC 691) established that such relief could be granted only in appropriate and limited cases and that one essential hallmark of the limited cases was that the forfeiture clause had been inserted for the purpose of securing a stated result which could be fully attained before the court.

A further limitation upon the jurisdiction to grant relief against forfeiture did not extend to contracts unless they involved the creation or creation of proprietary or possessory rights, and then only in appropriate and limited cases where a forfeiture provision had been inserted in a contract to secure a stated result, for example, the prompt payment of money, which could effectively be attained by the court.

Commercial contracts where both certainty and the avoidance of delay were of great importance were not within that class and in any event it was doubtful whether such relief could be granted where specific performance would not be available to the party seeking the relief if to grant it would be tantamount to granting specific performance.

The Court of Appeal so held, distinguishing between the defendant, Inter-Footwear Ltd, from an order of Mr Justice Staugham in the Commercial Court on October 12 who had granted the first plaintiff, Sport International Bussum BV, leave to enter judgment against the defendant and who declared that licensees to use certain premises and trademarks to the first plaintiff had granted to the defendant had determined.

Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC and Mr Jonathan Turner for the defendant: Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Mr Michael Burton for the first plaintiff:

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the first plaintiff had granted the defendant the licences in consideration for the defendant paying it £105,000 in three instalments and furnishing two guarantees to secure the payment of the instalments.

The second guarantee was to be furnished immediately upon payment of the first instalment. It was a term of the agreement that if the defendant failed to pay any instalment or to furnish either guarantee, the full unpaid balance would become immediately payable and the licences would forthwith determine.

The second guarantee was not issued until a fortnight after the payment of the second instalment, and the first plaintiff applied for judgment for the outstanding sum, claiming that the licences had determined.

Contrary to the defendant's contentions, "immediately upon payment" was contemplated within a very short time limit and accordingly it could not be said that the guarantee had been given immediately upon payment. It was, in his Lordship's judgment, beyond doubt that time was intended to be of the essence of the contract and therefore unless the court had jurisdiction to grant relief against forfeiture, the appeal would fail.

Solicitors: Lovell, White & King; Baker & McKenzie.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Authorised Units & Insurance Funds

High Court of Justice

Based on an industrial heritage stretching back more than 200 years, this Shropshire town moves into a new era tomorrow with the opening of the M54 motorway. David Felton explains the importance of a fast, easy route to the west Midlands.

A 17-mile stretch of motorway running through the Shropshire and Staffordshire countryside is to be opened tomorrow and on it hangs the future success of the new town of Telford which has suffered severe growing pains over the last 20 years.

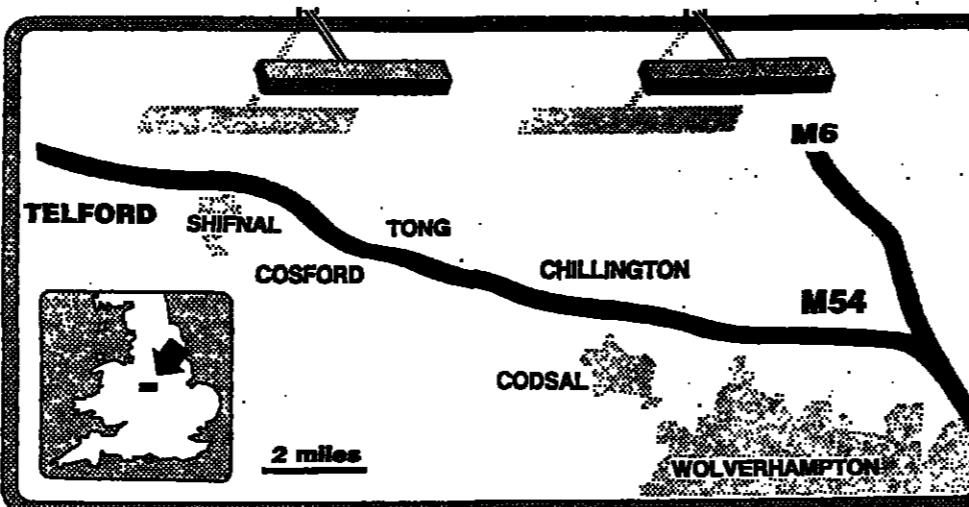
The M54 Telford motorway links the east Shropshire new town with the M6 and so brings Birmingham and the West Midlands conurbation much closer. Telford will also have a 10-acre enterprise zone from January and a dual pronged attack is now to be launched on the 21 per cent unemployment rate which is the highest in the west Midlands.

For a town which started out as Dawley new town in 1963 and painted a picture of a brave new world for the Birmingham and Wolverhampton overspill population, it was designed to accommodate. Telford has been hard hit by the recession and so has been unable to meet completely the challenge it was set. Industry has been reluctant to move to the town while the area's traditional manufacturing base has been steadily reduced.

The motorway and the enterprise zone are the results of years of pressure from the town's developers who now have to prove that they can be effective tools in the search to bring new industry, and desperately needed jobs, to the town. That drive for new industry is gathering pace with several large companies, mainly overseas-based, announcing big investments in Telford and there is a real possibility that next year the number of jobs created will exceed job losses for the first

Telford A SPECIAL REPORT

Written by John Pinnock



One man with a broom puts the finishing touches to the M54, 17 miles of four-lane carriageway named after engineer Thomas Telford which opens tomorrow and links the new town bearing his name with the country's motorway network. Right: casting a line in the river Severn in the shadow of Ironbridge, Telford's major landmark.

Job losses could be a thing of the past

But the ability of local companies like GKN Sankey, Glynwedd Foundries and Ever Ready to withstand the recession was weak and since 1971 employment in indigenous industries has fallen from 17,500 to a little over 10,000.

Development corporation officials are hoping that net job losses for the town are a thing of the past and are eager to capitalize on the motorway and enterprise zone. Lord Northfield, chairman of the develop-

ment corporation, says: "We have established the framework of a modern industrial city based upon the new technologies, the microchip, robotics and automation, upon which the whole future of our country depends. It is no idle boast when I tell the world that Telford is truly the growth point of modern industry in the west Midlands."

A main plank of the town's

industrial strategy has been to take Telford's name to multinationals based overseas and that strategy appears to be paying off with two major Japanese investments in Telford announced recently. Maxell, a subsidiary of Hitachi will next year open a plant in the town manufacturing video cassette

tapes and Ricoh, the world's biggest producer of photocopiers, is to build a manufacturing plant in the enterprise zone.

But while there is universal

acclaim for the motorway,

many in the town are bitter that it has taken so long to be built.

One industrialist said that it was 15 years too late for Telford, while Mr Mike Osborne, deputy general manager of the development corporation, said: "If we'd had the motorway earlier we should have had a lot less unemployment. We would have attracted bigger industries here at an earlier date which would have negated to an extent the horrifying job losses we had in the 1970s and early 1980s."

Changed national economic

circumstances led to a downward revision of the town's original population target of 220,000 set in 1968 and now the aim is to increase from the present 107,000 to around 130,000 by about 1990.

The direction the town was to take was also changed, as it no longer was to be an overspill area for Birmingham but rather an attempt to instill new economic life into the decaying area of the old East Shropshire coalfield and become the economic growth point of the west Midlands.

A serious problem for the

engineers building the town has been the vast number of disused

mine shafts that litter the area

and which have to be made safe before the land can be used, and



at the last count 1,421 shafts had been capped. The town has its local critics who claim that development has destroyed communities that existed prior to designation, but the planners reject the argument and point to the impact they have had on the environment through land reclamation.

As the latest annual report sent by the development corporation to the Government states: "The transformation of the abandoned east Shropshire coalfield into beautiful and valuable Shropshire countryside is a factor which plays no small part in attracting investment in housing, commerce and industry to the new town."

The report goes on to paint a bleak picture of the short-term future for Telford's unem-

ployed. "Not only has unemployment remained tragically high, but the figure, though stable, has masked real growth in youth unemployment and in long term unemployment. With the most optimistic forecasts showing only a slow decrease in unemployment the problems and consequences of unemployment are likely to be with us for years to come," it says.

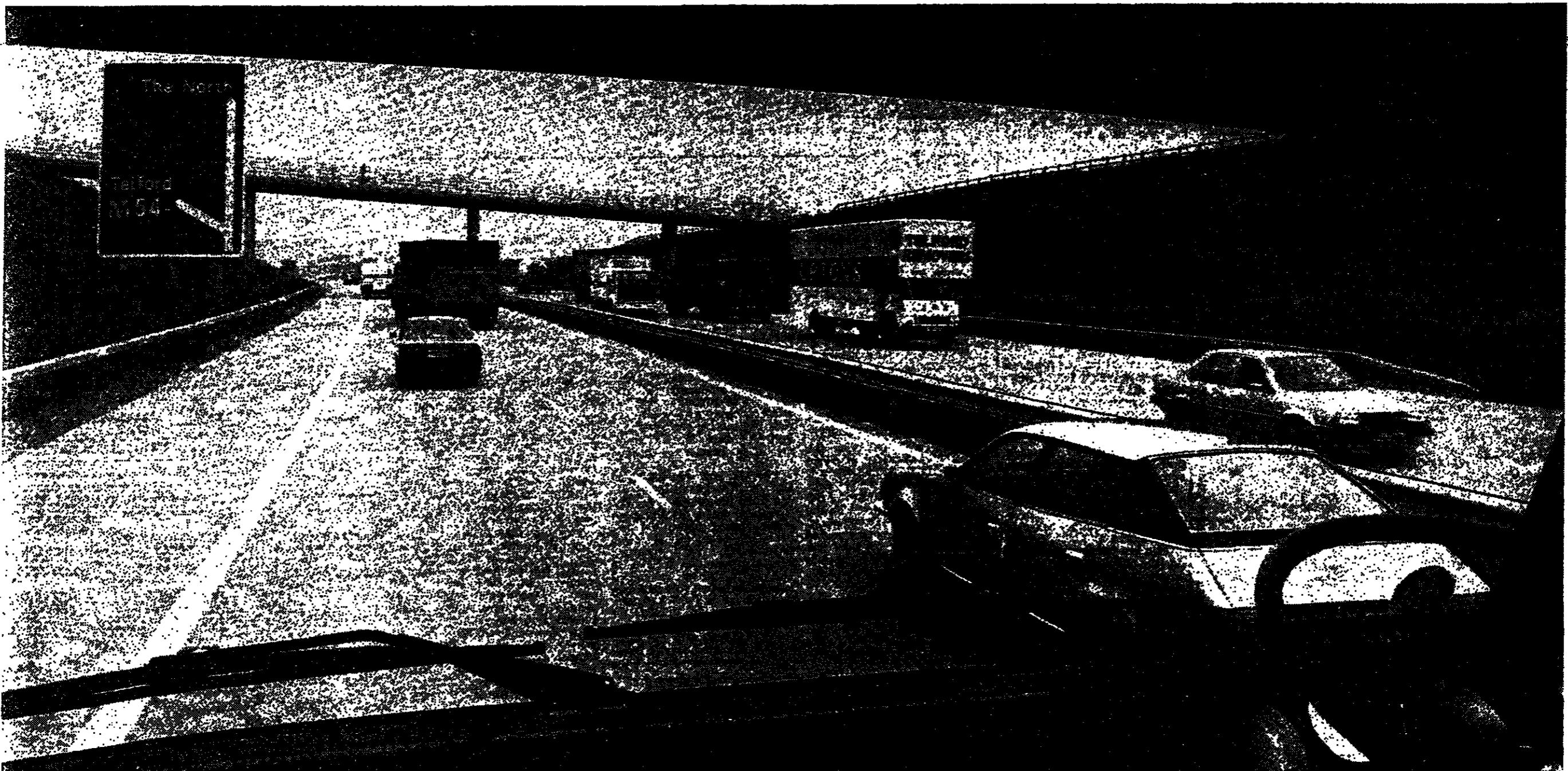
A promising sign is the growing trend of "trading up" to bigger premises of companies that were established first in small factory units, but the corporation is critical of the reluctance of the private sector to finance industrial development.

"While there has been considerable success in selling to owner-occupiers the institutional investors demand in-

vestment criteria that are frequently incompatible with the flexibility that a new town development corporation needs in managing its estates with employment growth as the main objective," the annual report says.

It will be the development corporation's ability to overcome all the problems facing the town which will make or break Telford but with the advent of the M54 and the enterprise zone prospects look brighter.

On other pages
The M54 motorway 22
Enterprise zone 22
Local businesses 22 and 24
Ironbridge Gorge Museum 23
Town amenities 24



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The M54 motorway also runs through Telford's new

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Company _____

Nature of business _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

T.1

The £62m motorway link with a man called Telford

Thomas Telford, one of the leading road and bridge engineers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries built numerous roads in his time, but not many could have been as important as the M54 which opens tomorrow and links the new town bearing his name with the country's motorway network.

The Telford motorway, 17 miles of four lane carriageway costing £62m, provides a direct link with the M6 and the West Midlands along a fast road instead of the narrow A5 trunk road and brings the centre of Birmingham to within 30 minutes' driving time of the centre of Telford.

The motorway had almost become a test of virility for Telford because after many delays caused by objections from the environmentalists' lobby it began to appear that the

whole future of the town hung in getting the motorway built. The kind of companies Telford was trying to attract were reluctant to bring their investment and jobs to the town when the link with the M6 was the tortuously slow A5.

First approval was given for the M54 by the Government in 1973 when the plan was for a six lane road costing £1m a mile. Over the period of three public inquiries, called after strong objections from landowners along the route in Shropshire and Staffordshire and environmentalists who argued it would cause irreparable damage to unspoilt countryside, the cost escalated and the road was reduced in size.

The wrangling finally came to an end just over two years ago and in the intervening period the motorway has been in four

sections, and when Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, performs the opening ceremony tomorrow, the town of Telford will have a collective sigh of relief.

Lord Northfield, chairman of Telford Development Corporation, says the M54 has been talked about for so long that people think it is going to produce miracles overnight. "By itself it will do no such thing, but together with several other factors, it will enhance the image of Telford which is increasingly bringing us to the notice of industry and commerce worldwide.

"Undoubtedly the M54 will make a profound difference to us, on industry, commerce, tourism, house building and leisure. I see the M54 as the starting point for a new boom period, bringing jobs more quickly as more industrialists

are encouraged to set up in the town and more people wanting to come and live in this delightful, dynamic environment," Lord Northfield said.

Several concessions have been made to the environmentalists in the form of changed plans, notably with the reduction of six lanes to four and through lowering the road so that it is hidden from view. Nesting boxes for swifts have been constructed under some of the bridges in order that breeding patterns are not disturbed, and half a million cubic metres of colliery waste has been removed from the Hilton Main colliery near the M6 to provide screening.

The motorway was built through five contracts, with the four sections being constructed simultaneously and the fifth contract covering the Forge

Junction interchange which links the motorway to the town's main shopping centre and business park. The approach to Telford is marked by a tall, slender spire standing 70 feet above one of the main roundabout junctions for the industrial areas. The structure, constructed from three pre-cast concrete triangular units, is finished in sky marble and white cement to give it a brilliant white appearance.

The 17 miles of motorway stretches from its junction with the M6 at Essington just south of the Hilton Park service area to the town centre where it will link with the already open section of urban motorway which goes through the northern part of the town before linking with the A5 trunk road near the landmark Wrekin mountain on the western edge of Telford. In addition to boosting business

between Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton.

BR is under pressure to take a quick decision because the present diesel rolling stock is rapidly reaching the end of its useful life. The development corporation is also having discussions with BR on proposed new railway station to serve the town centre which is expected to cost around £1m.

ENTERPRISE ZONE

The rush by new firms eager to move in

The industrial map of Telford is likely to start changing dramatically over the next year or so following the town's designation by the Government as an enterprise zone. The announcement of its new status, with the attendant incentives for industry, which has coincided with completion of the M54 link, has provided a strong fillip to the town's confidence.

Already the first 22 acres of the 270 acre enterprise zone has been allocated to the Japanese copier manufacturer Ricoh which plans to make the town its European manufacturing base and will employ 110 people when it starts operations next January. Mike Morgan, manager of the zone and commercial director of Telford Development Corporation says that designations has led to a rash of inquiries from companies eager to move to the east Shropshire new town.

Previously Telford has had to compete for new industrial development with areas that have either been given special financial assistance by the Government or were able to boast better road communications. Now Telford has the dual advantage of the enterprise zone and the motorway link with the M6 to use against its opponents in the search for new industry.

Formal designation of the enterprise zone takes place in January, but already the industrial salesmen from Telford are touring overseas pushing the extra advantages of moving to the town now, and so continue.

TELFFORD STATISTICS

	December 1982	March 1983	Change during 1982/83
POPULATION (Estimated total in Designated Area)			
Employment: (Jobs-Industrial and Commercial)	74,750	106,600	+2,100
In land made available by the Corporation elsewhere	496	7,470	+970
Total	35,175	31,200	-1,800
EMPLOYMENT (firms on land made available by the Corporation)			
In private factories	35,671	38,670	-830
Corporation-built factories	-	55	+29
Total	-	382	+28

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zone providing sites down to two acres for companies proposing buildings in excess of 40,000 sq. ft. The fifth zone, also close to the motorway, forms part of an existing industrial complex and is aimed at the smaller development with divisions of up to one acre sites and small workshop units.

The town's planners have allocated uses with the aim of creating a mix that will be attractive to prospective occupants who can expect to enjoy the normal benefits of an enterprise zone, chiefly exemption from rates on industrial and commercial properties and 100 per cent allowances for corporation and income tax purposes for capital expenditure on industrial and commercial buildings.

The other main advantage, which along with all the other benefits applies for the 10 year life of the zone, is that the bureaucracy and regulations attached to the developments are greatly reduced. No planning permission is required, providing the use falls within the general use designated for the area, and building regulations are greatly simplified.

Initially, the town was designed to take overspill from Birmingham so the "fishing ground" for new industry was centred mainly in the west Midlands, but with the recession and the change of direction taken by the town the net was widened, and the development corporation went in search of overseas investments. Regular promotional visits are made by senior officials to Europe, Japan and the United States and the number of foreign controlled companies investing in Telford has now risen to around 40 providing more than 2,000 jobs.

The last two major investments announced by the corporation, Hitachi Maxell and Ricoh, have both been Japanese but the town's salesmen are sensitive to the change that they are neglecting British industry in their search for jobs. They point out that the majority of new factories in the town are British owned and controlled.

Ricoh is the world's largest manufacturer of photocopiers, employing 17,500 people. It will initially manufacture in Telford photo conductors and dry toner for its copiers but the company hopes to be able to manufacture other office equipment if new markets appear and it may also use Telford for research and development. The factory, on about 45 acres, is now being built and Hiroshi Hamada, president of the Ricoh company, said that Telford was chosen because it is "in the heart of industrial England and offers excellent communications. It is also in a delightful environment."

That last comment is not lost on the development corporation which uses the other attractions of the enterprise zone, such as its closeness to the modern town centre, town park and the landscaped environment, as part of the "bait" to industrialists.

The big "catch" of Hitachi, which was prepared to spend £20m on its factory on the Apley Castle industrial estate in the north of the town, was seen as vindication of many hours of lobbying Japanese companies and sales visits to that country.

Maxell will be only the second manufacturer of video tapes based in Britain when it starts production early next year, just nine months after the first works were started on the 50 acre site. The 110,000 sq. ft. building will occupy only part of the site and the company has taken a larger area because it hopes to expand production, possibly with new products.

The building will cost under £4m and the bulk of the investment will go into high technology manufacturing equipment. The company has started hiring some of the initial 170-strong workforce which will in the first year produce nine million cassettes and it plans to increase production to at least twelve million a year.

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"We have found no problem at all in hiring people with the right engineering background in Telford," said Ken Kakurai, managing director of Maxell (UK).

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Breathing life back into the industrial revolution



Mile after mile of a long lost age

While Telford's industrial salesmen travel the world in search of new industrial development for the town, the Ironbridge Gorge museum trust is engaged in bringing back life to industrial developments made more than 200 years ago.

The museum, which covers more than nine square miles of the southern part of the town along the banks of the river Severn, has become world renowned for its approach to "living history" as it slowly clears away the debris of a more than a century of neglect from important relics of the industrial revolution.

Ironbridge, and the adjacent small town of Coalbrookdale, was the home of the Darby family who set Britain on the move away from being a basically agricultural economy to world leadership as an industrial nation.

The centrepiece of the museum is the iron bridge itself, a magnificent cast iron structure built in 1779 by Abraham Darby III, which was made possible because of the new technique developed by his grandfather, the first Abraham



Darby, who seven years earlier discovered a way of smelting iron using coke rather than the ever-diminishing suppliers of charcoal.

Furnaces at Coalbrookdale in which Darby perfected that technique have been restored to their original state and form part of a museum of iron which charts the development of iron founding in the wake of Darby's revolutionary discovery. A long list of industrial "firsts" followed that innovation including the man-



Preserving the past at the Ironbridge Gorge Museum: Top: dressed for the part for pot-making and the old butcher's shop. Left: industrial architecture of a century ago

influence by local author Charles Hulbert gives an insight into the level of industrial activity. "From Coalport to the Iron Bridge, two miles the river passes through the most extraordinary district in the world. The banks on each side are elevated to the height of from three to 400 feet, studded with iron works, brickworks, boat building establishments, retail stores, inns and houses, perhaps 150 vessels on the river, actively employed or waiting for cargoes; while hundreds of busy mortars are assiduously engaged, melting with the heat of the roaring furnace; and though enveloped in thickest smoke and incessant dust are cheerful and happy", he wrote.

With the Iron Bridge as the focal point, the Ironbridge Gorge museum trust, set out to bring the surrounding area back as near as possible to its original form and the process of recreating working examples of the 1830s industry is to continue for at least the next decade. Recognition of the trust's contribution to protecting the country's industrial heritage came in 1977 when it was named Museum of the Year, and in 1978 with the

Council of Europe's first European Museum of the Year award.

The trust has raised about £2.5m from voluntary contributions and grants to finance its work, but total investment in the museum from all sources including the Telford Development Corporation, local authorities and the Government, runs into tens of millions of pounds.

The most important, and also costly, civil engineering project undertaken by the museum was the urgent work needed to prevent the iron bridge slowly slipping down the banks of the Severn.

A concrete beam costing £150,000 was placed along the river bed, to strengthen the abutments and prevent almost certain collapse of the bridge.

The museum has also been responsible for rescuing numerous other industrial monuments and bringing them to the Blisland open air museum, where, on 47 acres perched high on the side of the gorge, a working industrial community is being recreated.

Future developments will now be concentrated on an ambitious project to build an iron works at Blisland Hill that is capable of manufacturing wrought iron goods which the trust believes it can sell commercially for specialist products. It hopes to be in production within three years and a large number of trainees from the Government's youth training scheme are employed on the project.

A third project for the future

is the restoration of two houses in Coalbrookdale which were homes of the Darby family.

All of the administration and restoration work at the Ironbridge Gorge museum is carried out by the museum trust, while the capital is raised by the Ironbridge Gorge Development Trust. The work of the development trust is aimed more now at seeking grants from private industry toward the cost of specific projects.

A further problem faces the Ironbridge Gorge, a problem which has been brought about by the success of the area as a tourist attraction. Pressure is growing for a by-pass to be built.

Lord Northfield, chairman of the development corporation, says in the corporation's recently completed annual report: "The development of Ironbridge as a major tourist attraction, the home of one of the world's most important museums, has led to increasing traffic problems. The future of Ironbridge as a resort as well as the comfort and safety of its residents and visitors now require nothing less than the earliest possible completion of the by-pass."

Success beckons in a glass house

British Brown-Boveri decided to make a clean break with London which had been its headquarters for 76 years when it last year moved into this prestigious office block overlooking the new town centre, a building which had for some time been seen by locals as Telford's "white elephant".

The ornate Derby House, with its imposing all-glass cladding, seemed to represent Telford's inability to attract companies to the town, but BBC-Boveri's decision to locate its headquarters in the building soon led to other companies moving into the building which will be the centrepiece of the Telford Business Park.

British Brown-Boveri, the UK offshoot of Swiss-based BBC Brown, Boveri and Co, has been involved in Telford since 1976 when it became the first major power engineering company to establish manufacturing operations in the town. That unit was closed by BBC in 1982 when a wholesale restructuring of the company's operations led to the headquarters move to Telford.

The manufacturing section was taken over by some ex-BBC employees, re-named Centre Switchgear and now works almost exclusively for BBC. About 90 people are employed in the head office, with 75 per cent recruited locally and in addition to being the administrative and financial headquarters Telford is also the home of the power engineering division.

The parent company is one of Europe's largest power engineering groups employing 94,000 people in five countries and with a turnover last year of £2,500m.

Control panels for the Thames barrier, control systems and switchgear equipment for the Dinorwic hydro power station in north Wales, engineering work on the country's largest electric iron melting plant for Ford at Leamington Spa and control systems for conveyor routes in the new Selby coalfield, are some of the projects that have been engineered in Telford.

The company's move into the first office development in the town centre was a morale-boosting factor for the development corporation and the company in turn has a prominent building overlooking the M54 and business park.

RICOH HAS A YEN FOR TELFORD.

The Ricoh Company, the world's largest manufacturer of photo copiers, is making a multi-million pound investment in a new factory in Telford. It will be the first Japanese office-equipment production plant in the UK.

The factory will occupy a 47-acre site, with 86,000 sq. ft. (8,000 sq. m.) allocated for initial manufacturing facilities. Production is due to start in January 1985, with a work-force of 100 to begin with.

"We are coming to Britain to be able to better serve our customers in the European market. We chose Telford because it is the heart of industrial England and offers excellent communications," said Mr Hiroshi Hamada, Ricoh's President, when he announced the investment.

We hope that our investment will bring Ricoh more closely into the community in Britain and we look forward to being able to provide an increasing number of jobs as our success continues to grow.

Our local procurement should also be able to assist the economy and provide additional job opportunities.

RICOH

TECHNOLOGY WITH A HUMAN TOUCH



Three men on the course: golfers beside new housing at Sutton Hill, Telford

The town with a touch of Dallas

Telford has always placed great emphasis on major improvements to the environment linked to providing a wide spread of leisure activities as a necessary adjunct to its house building and industrialization programmes and that policy is now beginning to bear fruit as several new leisure developments are either open or close to opening.

The town centre can now boast a championship-sized tennis centre, an ice rink due to open next autumn and a "disco-pub", all of which are designed to bring life to new shopping centre after nightfall. The importance attached to leisure by both Telford Development Corporation and the local authority, Wrexham district council, is all the more relevant because of the 21 per cent unemployment rate with young people suffering the worst.

In the southern part of the town overlooking the Ironbridge Gorge is a £2m hotel and leisure complex linked to the Great Hay golf course. The Telford hotel, golf and country club provides conference facilities, badminton and squash courts and a swimming pool.

There are four major leisure centres around the new town, most linked to schools but open to the public but the main focus

is increasingly likely to be on the town centre. The tennis centre run by a local business has been designated the West Midlands Tennis Centre by the Lawn Tennis Association which means that national championships can be held there.

The building, which houses eight international standard tennis courts and 10 badminton courts was built by the development corporation and leased back to Mr Peter Lloyd who operates it. On the other hand the ice skating rink will be the development corporation's first venture into a commercial leisure operation.

When completed the rink will be handed over to the Wrexham council for management and it has been designed so that it can be used for large scale entertainments as well as skating. The hope is that the tennis centre and rink will attract people not only from within Telford and as Lord Northfield, chairman of the development corporation puts it, will become a "magnet to people from miles around through its proximity to the motorway in the heart of the town."

But the leisure facilities are just part of the services the development corporation has provided since its inception in

1968. Its proudest achievement is the shopping centre which with almost 700,000 square feet under cover, is one of the biggest shopping malls in Britain.

With a section cladded in mirrored glass, matching the facade of the nearby Derby House office block, the town made improvements to the

centre takes on a futuristic "Dallas" look. It has its own bus station and is only a few minutes' walk from the 400 acre town park.

There is free car parking for 3,500 cars and while it provides the centrepiece to the town, the development corporation has

shopping areas of the old towns of Wellington, Dawley, Oakengates, Madeley and Ironbridge which now act as satellites to the town centre.

It is a disappointment to all the authorities in Telford that they have been unable to persuade a cinema chain to move into the town. Despite a population of 107,000 there is insufficient interest, according to the cinema operators, and the town's only cinema which has been open for several decades closed earlier this year.

A campaign is being waged for a start to be made on the planned new Telford hospital, which is designed to have 350 beds, four operating theatres, accident unit, X-ray department, and other specialized departments. Building work was due to start this year with completion in 1986 and an opening the following year, but the project has become bogged down in a wrangle over cash.

The Government has agreed to provide the £27m capital cost but the local health authority says that it is not sure it can meet the £9m annual running costs. Pressure is mounting for a quick start on the hospital because it will provide much needed jobs in its construction and is also expected to employ

1,000 permanent staff.



One man and his shop: Keith Stewart, director of Carrefour, Telford's largest store

Chapman's way with money

Chapman Cash Processing has expanded at a remarkable rate

since it started business less than three years ago in a small factory on Telford's Stafford Park industrial area. It is success that according to its founder, Colin Chapman, is based entirely on innovation and putting into practice new ideas for handling cash.

In

1980 Mr Chapman started the business with 14 people. He now employs 76 and profits are expected to increase fivefold from last year's £64,000 to £300,000. As an indication of confidence in the company's future £1m is being raised from financial institutions in a private flotation of shares to help finance more research and development.

By providing the BT worker who is emptying the telephone boxes with a simple information card to fill in, information on location of the box, the amount of cash collected and the general state of the box and faults can be fed into BT's computers.

Chapman machinery, all designed and built at Telford, is

now being used in a wide range of banks, stores and security companies. A new development the company is now producing is a coin validator that can learn to recognise coins of any size or origin. This piece of equipment is incorporated in coin counters, which can count segregate and sack up to 550 coins a minute.

About a quarter of the young Chapman workforce are shareholders in the company which Mr Chapman believes has led to a spirit within the company of working together as a team. His design team is responsible for spending the 42 per cent of the budget that goes on research and development.

The first Chapman machine was sold to one of the major clearing banks in 1980 and the company is confident of winning a contract to install a cash processing system in all the outlets of one of the big chain stores after an initial experiment in 50 stores.

Brown Boveri know-how on ozone generators is good enough for the City of Los Angeles, at the new water treatment plant in San Fernando Valley.

Efficient, and safe

Ozone—"super oxygen"—is used in water treatment as a powerful and safe oxidizing agent that deals effectively with germs, viruses, odours, discoloration and other impurities.

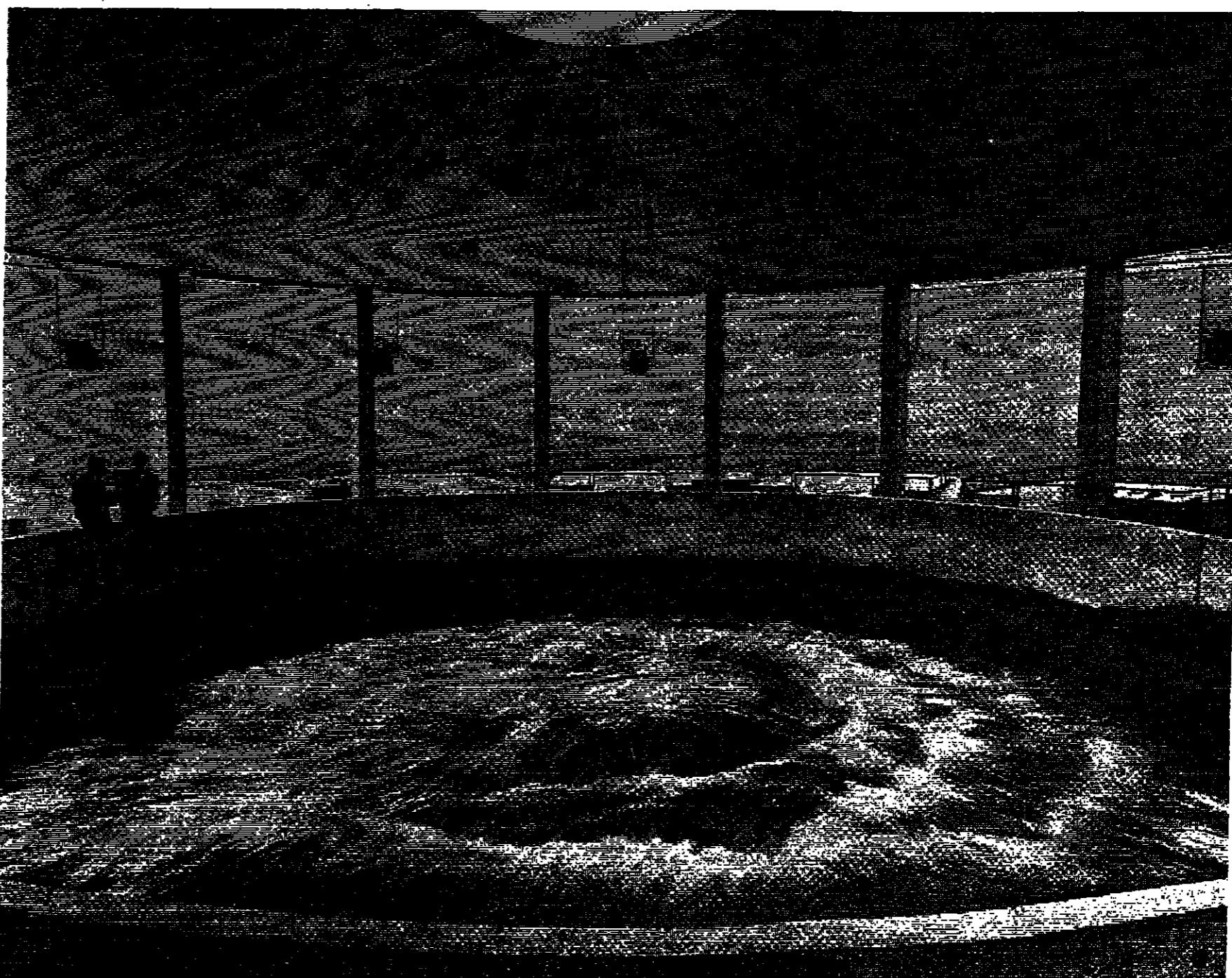
BBC ozone generators were chosen for the new San Fernando Valley treatment plant after a severe evaluation of such factors as ozone concentration, output, efficiency, space requirements, maintenance needs, and price.

The plant's five ozone generators incorporate Brown Boveri electronic control equipment and produce an impressively high ozone concentration of 6%, or 88 g/m³. With pure oxygen as the feedstock, the combined output is 185 kg of ozone per hour.

With the help of Brown Boveri technology the new facility will treat more than 100,000 m³ of surface water per hour. To produce drinking water for the people of Los Angeles which is clear, clean and good.

As well as supplying highly specialized components and control systems to help meet such vital needs as drinking water and effluent treatment, Brown Boveri play a major role in providing the world with facilities for generating, distributing and utilizing electricity. Whether as main contractor, as head of a consortium, consortium member or supplier of equipment, Brown Boveri are there. Accepting the challenge of the different, the complex and the new—every day and everywhere. And with their worldwide resources committed to the attainment of technical excellence in joint enterprise with others, Brown Boveri know how.

Illustration: Spring basin in the Sipplinger Berg waterworks, Lake Constance. BBC ozone generators are used here in treating water from the lake to make it drinkable.



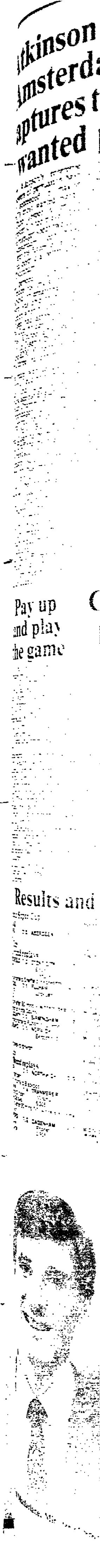
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مكتبة من الأصل



Atkinson goes to Amsterdam and captures the most wanted player

Ron Atkinson's enterprise and powers of persuasion have finally succeeded in making football's most wanted player, the Dane Jesper Olsen, a Manchester United player. The United manager spent two days in Amsterdam convincing Olsen that his future lay at Old Trafford, despite a better offer from Tottenham.

The personal touch must have made its mark on the 22-year-old international and Atkinson was able to end the speculation when he announced that Olsen had agreed to join the FA Cup holders. The deal will cost United £700,000 - £300,000 to Olsen's Dutch club, Ajax, and £200,000 to the player to sign a three-year contract.

The man who aroused the attention of leading clubs with a brilliant individual goal for Denmark against England in the European Championship match in Copenhagen last year is under contract to Ajax until the end of July. But Atkinson expects Olsen to be established at Old Trafford by the beginning of next season.

Atkinson said: "Olsen has told me he has made up his mind to join us. I feel certain there will be no snags, but experience teaches you that nothing is certain until pen is put to paper. If he wanted to make a lot of money, he would have gone elsewhere because other clubs made him much bigger cash inducements."

In addition to the Spurs financial bail, Fiorentina dangled a mighty cash incentive for Olsen to continue his career in the Italian League.

Pay up and play the game

The Minister for sport, Neil MacFarlane, made it clear yesterday that the Government has no intention of taking sport out of the taxation system. In a speech to the annual conference of the Central Council of Physical Recreation in Bournemouth, Mr MacFarlane said that such a move "would be to invite other similar claims, notably from the arts and from branches of industry."

Some parts of the sporting world are very wealthy - not just in professional sectors. We must also look on the other side of the income sheet. Sport benefits substantially from the public funds arising out of taxation. The spending by local authorities, the Sports Council and other public departments and agencies is very high.

Mr MacFarlane also outlined the Government's three-point plan for achieving the maximum use of existing sports facilities. He hopes that industry, schools and other bodies such as hospitals and the civil service will open up their facilities more.

Results and scorers from Tuesday

European Super Cup

First leg
HAMBURG (0) 0 ABERDEEN (0) 0
12,000
Milk Cup
Third round replays
HUDSONFIELD (0) 0 STOKE CITY (1) 2
14,191
Goals: Morris
Assists: Morris
Winners away to Sheffield Wednesday
LIVERPOOL (0) 1 FULHAM (0) 1
15,763
(Goals after 90 mins - winners away to
Birmingham or Nottingham County)
NOTTS COUNTY (0) 0 BRIGHAMSHIRE (0) 0
(Goals winners home to Fulham or Liverpool)
SUNDERLAND (0) 1 NOTTS COUNTY (1) 2
West: Berrisford (2)
Goals: Morris
Assists: Morris
(Goals after 90 mins - winners away to
Ipswich)

FA Cup

First Round replays
BANBURY (0) 1 NORTHWICH (0) 0
Unsettled pen

Winners home to Stockport
BOLTON (1) 4 TRANMERE R (1) 1
Ridge, Caldwell, 6, 305
(Goals after 90 mins 1-1: winners at home
to Macclesfield)

BRENTFORD (0) 2 DAGENHAM (0) 1
Mahoney, 2, 306
G Roberts, 3, 306

Atkinson added: "I see him as a very versatile player who can operate in many positions... he has lots of flair and is very quick. The fee by today's standards, is not exorbitant." United's need for that type of player was heightened last month by the premature retirement of the England winger, Steve Coppell, with persistent knee trouble.

"Olsen said: "the decision was a difficult one, but I have always followed United and I think they are the greatest club in England. I like the way they play and they have tremendous support. All the stories have heard about United have been good and I'm looking forward to playing with their many famous players. I have met and played against Bryan Robson in England matches but apart from him, United have a lot of other good players as well."

AMSTERDAM - Ajax said yesterday that they had no information from Jesper Olsen on his reported transfer deal with Manchester United (Reuters reports). An Ajax official said Olsen had promised to reply this week to the club's offer for a new contract which would have been good and I'm looking forward to playing with their many famous players. I have met and played against Bryan Robson in England matches but apart from him, United have a lot of other good players as well."

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"Olsen has not told us his decision yet so we don't know if he is staying with us or leaving," the official said. Another Ajax official said he thought it "almost certain" that Olsen would remain with the club. The Danish winger had often said he would have liked to stay with Ajax for another couple of years.



Olsen Undaunted by Simonsen experience.

Charlton supporters plan own company

Charlton Athletic supporters club have plans to form their own company and invest in the football club.

Their chairman, Jack Lindseth, told a meeting of supporters last night: "In the event of the club being saved there is possibility that we will form a company and issue shares at £10 each in an effort to raise up to £100,000 to enable us to buy an equity interest in the club."

It was also announced that the recent drive for new members was an "enormous success". In the past 16 days it has risen from 259 to 830 and the total funds now stand at £2,429, the best for five years.

Franklin appealed to both parties in Charlton's long drawn-out financial wrangle to make the ground and club available "at reasonable prices".

"Any one buying the club should pay only a shilling if he is also expected to take on the debts," said Franklin. "Just as Michael Glickman should sell the ground at a reasonable price so should Mark Hulley and Richard Collins make the club available at a sensible price," he said.

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RUGBY UNION

Inefficiency in defence puts a blight on fruit of creative ability

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Cambridge University ... 20
M R Steele-Bodger's XV ... 38

The Universities will really have to give up their celebrity games. Last week, against Major Stanley's side, Oxford lost their captain, MacNeill, with a knee injury which still makes his presence at Twickenham on December 6 doubtful. Yesterday at Grange Road, Cambridge watched Andrew, their centre, limp off with only one game left before the University match. He has a "dead" leg, and will probably miss the game with Harlequins on Saturday.

Andrew had already left the field once after a heavy tackle and by the time he went off for good Steele-Bodger's side had ensured victory, largely through the agency of Cardus, the burly Wasps wing. The guest team, it seemed, had only to feed Cardus for a try to materialise. He scored four, helped to make the run which led to the award of a penalty try and left the others to the New Zealanders, Green and Robertson, as Steele-Bodger's team won by five goals and two tries to a goal, two tries and two penalty goals.

Defence is the aspect of Cambridge's game which makes it easier to understand their run of defeats against club sides this term. They have lost none of their bright creative ability: They used the ball well and, just as they have in several games, they took an early lead and held it until after half-time.

It took that period for Steele-Bodger's XV to come together under the genial leadership of Ripley. The mischievous imp which has always lurked in the former England No 8, persuaded him to call two "funny" penalties, once involving all his side save the scrum half in a large circle. A swift Gregorian Chant and Cullen fed the ball into the circle where it was involved in a game of pass the parcel before Macklin broke off and was promptly tackled by Cambridge. Roger Quinton, who had eyed proceedings with interest, then had great delight in awarding the University a penalty.

Bailey opened the scoring with a try in which he deceived Hampel on the outside. Andrew kicked a penalty and when Smith joined his line and chipped through the ball squirmed away from the cover and Simms got the touch down, Chesworth converting.

Within eight minutes the lead had been reduced to a single point: Cardus supported Robertson, and when Steele-Bodger's younger was enveloped three yards from the line Mr Quinton awarded a penalty try for a high tackle which Smith, the stand off, converted. The Bedford player also added a conversion when

Cardus: scored four tries

A name blackened

Auckland (Reuters) — The All Blacks manager, Paul Mitchell, reported the accusations that the New Zealand team were guilty of foul play on their British tour when the team arrived home yesterday. The All Blacks were beaten 15-9 by England at Twickenham on Saturday at the end of a disappointing tour in which they were also held 25-25 by Scotland in their only other international match.

The match against England was hard fought and there was some criticism of the All Blacks' methods. A tackle by the wing, Bernie Francis, on John Carleton, which resulted in the England player leaving the field, was singled out for comment.

The New Zealand coach, Bryce Roppe said he was surprised by the reports of violent play in the Twickenham match, and said New Zealanders, who watched the match live on television, could judge the validity of the claims for themselves.

Stuart Wilson, the captain of the touring team, said he had not enjoyed the tour, which included previous visits to Britain. He added: "It was a happy team and I enjoyed the tour to a captain's extent. But

Yorkshire head west in fuller strength

Coventry will field their fourth-choice hooker, Steve Elvidge, in Saturday's home match against Bedford. The youth team player, aged 19, is called up because Steve Brain and Neil Gutteridge are both unavailable.

Despite desperate back row problems, the club have not embarrassed players already chosen by Warwickshire by selecting them for Saturday's match. Instead, the lock forward, Rob Fardoe, who has not played in the first team for 10 weeks through a back injury, is asked to fill the vacancy at number eight, and Coventry are fortunate that Martin Trumper has recovered from injury to step into the other back row vacancy.

Wasps, undefeated all season, are forced to field virtually a second string at Metropolitan Police on Saturday, as they have 16 players away on county duty for Midweek, Hertfordshire and even Devon. The England B flanker, Andy Dun, who returned last week after a knee injury, will captain the team.

Harlequins, who give up 10 players to county rugby this weekend, have three New Zealanders and an American eagle on duty for the visit to Cambridge University this weekend. The American, Willie Johnson, has worked his way up the ladder and is rewarded with a place on the replacement's bench. The New



Blomqvist, the eventual winner, prepares to start out on the final day (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Blomqvist finishes out on his own

Stig Blomqvist, driving a British-prepared Audi Quattro, had almost 10 minutes to spare when winning the Lombard RAC Rally which finished in Bath yesterday. Hannu Mikkola, his Audi team-mate and the new world champion finished second. Blomqvist took control on Saturday and emphasised his superiority over Mikkola by being fastest in 36 of the 57 stages.

It was the perfect reward for Blomqvist, the British open champion, who had been forced to play second fiddle in the Audi team this year to help Mikkola towards his first world title.

Blomqvist took full advantage when Mikkola crashed on Sunday and then never allowed the Finn a glimmer of hope, eventually winning by 9 min and 53 sec. It was a second win in the RAC for Blomqvist, his previous success coming 12 years ago. Mikkola has now been second three times and won four times.

TENNIS

Dutch girl silences the crowd and opponent

By Lewine Mair

At the halfway stage of the third week of the LTA's month-long indoor international satellite tour, several of the players are beginning to look a little irritable and jaded.

Judith Warringa, the first seed at the Ace Tennis Centre, Coventry, was perhaps more out of sorts than most. She won through yesterday against Lisa Pennington, a Leicestershire girl who does all her training here, but only after three sets — 5-7, 6-1, 6-1 — and two visits from the tournament referee, Georgia Clark.

The first time Mrs Clark was called to the court was when Miss Warringa caught a ball which, in the opinion of all those standing on the balcony above, was unmistakably on the line. As Miss Pennington stood patiently at the net, asking her opponent to give it another thought, Miss Warringa took not one witt of notice and simply set herself up to serve again.

The Dutch girl was duly allowed to keep the point, but from that moment the crowd made no secret of whose side they were on and soon pulled Miss Pennington through the first set. Those who last week saw Miss Warringa hand her semi-final match to Carol Daniels of the United States, on the proverbial plate, felt that the second set might well be 6-0 for Miss Pennington.

As it turned out, though, Miss Warringa controlled herself well enough to win it 6-4. The decider was one-sided, but there was trouble once more, as Miss Warringa insisted that a game Miss Pennington thought she had won was still unfinished.

Mrs Clark said later that much though she would like to see umpires in charge of all the matches on a tour such as this, the extra cost involved made it out of the question.

RESULTS: J Warringa (Neth) bt L Pennington (GB) 6-7, 6-4, 6-1; J Filotti (US) bt L Wilcox (US) 6-3, 6-2; E Sayers (Aus) bt K Hack (Wgt) 6-4, 6-1; C Fullerton (Aus) bt A Judd (GB) 6-1, 6-1; Custis (NG) bt S Luffin (GB) 6-3, 6-2; D Morris (Aus) bt L Gammie (GB) 6-3, 1-0 (ret); K Schurrman (Aus) bt S May (GB) 7-5, 6-4.

The Dutch girl was duly allowed to keep the point, but from that moment the crowd made no secret

Miss Hobbs upsets seed

Sydney (Reuters) — Anne Hobbs of Britain, one of the surprise entries in the New South Wales women's open championships yesterday with a comfortable triumph over the No 3 seed, Joanne Durie, also of Britain, while Miss Fernandez will meet the Australian, Elizabeth Sayers, who knocked out Miss Mandlikova.

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Miss Hobbs, often infuriatingly inconsistent, found her best form to date, and then admitted: "I didn't expect myself to always believe I have the ability to beat players of her class." Four seeds thus dismissed from the tournament in 24 hours. The previous day the No 1 seed, Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, and the No 2 seed, Barbara Potter, were beaten by unranked opponents.

Miss Fernandez, who borrowed money from her father to travel here and then took her earnings to more than £2,500 since turning pro-

MODERN PENTATHLON

Phelps in footsteps of his uncle

Richard Phelps, who came close to a medal in the last modern pentathlon world championships, gained early selection for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next year. Phelps, aged 22, follows in the footsteps of his uncle and coach Robert, who represented Britain at the Olympics and world championships from 1964-1974.

Prince Alexandre, chairman of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission, told the Los Angeles Times that IOC doctors had been investigating use of the drug for six months, since well before reports of its use surfaced at the world athletics championships last summer in Helsinki.

Somatotropin, also called STH or HGH, is used mainly to treat children with pituitary diseases. Athletes have apparently used it to enhance size and strength, as they have anabolic steroids, the use of which have been prohibited. However there are no reliable tests for detecting somatotropin, which unlike the steroids passes from the system in a few days.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Hormone drug is legal

Los Angeles (AP) — Somatotropin, a hormone which is used by athletes to increase their strength, will be legal at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Athletes will not even be tested for the drug. Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium said on Tuesday in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"I am absolutely delighted," Phelps said yesterday. "It now means I can gear all my training to one big peak performance."

The rest of the team will be finalised after the Diners Club next April, when Britain take on the Soviet Union, the United States, Hungary, West Germany, Italy, France and Sweden. With Danny Nightingale, a member of the successful Olympic team in Montreal, now past his prime, Steve Sowerby and Mike Munford doing well, Britain have the chance of mounting another big Olympic challenge.

Somerset salad days, page 27

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Source: The Times

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Richard Phelps, 42, who was

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Blows before and blows after the bell

By Srikrum Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Just before the lights went off and the Wembley taunay started the roar-a-root-tooting of the fans that accompanies the boxer into the ring, a man handed a letter to me saying: "Mr Sen, a letter from Terry Lawless, the boxer, the letter was signed formally 'Terry Lawless' and marked 'copy to the Sports Editor'."

Lawless was complaining that his boxer, Mark Taylor, had not been given a mention in my preview for the Wembley show, especially after I had praised him when he won the British and Commonwealth champion in September. Lawless said: "I could not help feeling disgusted with the biased way in which you have written and in particular because in your obvious desire to criticize the show, you have totally ignored the involvement of the boxer under my management, Mark Taylor."

I can understand Lawless's anger at his boxer being overlooked, for he is world-rated and will one day be meeting Marvin Hagler. But as I had mentioned Taylor and his opponent, Tony Cerdá, of Los Angeles, in an earlier piece, and the preview was about the drop in quality of the show from the one originally planned, and the changes

Mancini to quit the ring next year

Las Vegas (AFP) — Ray Mancini, the World Boxing Association lightweight champion, has said he will retire from the ring in 1984. The 22-year-old boxer said he would have his last two contests in 1984.

Mancini takes on a fellow American, Johnny Torres, in a non-title bout over 10 rounds on Friday, a contest which is a curtain-raiser to the Larry Holmes v Marvin Frazier Heavyweight event.

BOXING



Taylor: today he is wringing his hands

idea of how to handle Sibson, he took all the shots on his arms or on the chin without a murmur. He looked as if he could have gone on for 10 rounds but Mr Gibbs had seen enough. It is curious how much more impressive the result will look.

As if the letter from Lawless was not enough in the day in the life of a boxing writer, I had to sit ear-bashing from Mike Barrett, the promoter, earlier in the day over

Sibson's bout was a disappointment in that he was not as devastating as when he knocked out John Collins in Atlantic City recently. Perhaps it has something to do with a chest infection. He was certainly stronger for longer periods than he had ever been in Britain, thanks to George Francis and the Carmen Graziano Gym in New Jersey that prepared him for the Collins bout. If Jiminez had no

Holmes talks of London venue

(WBC) heavyweight champion,

Holmes, aged 34, who meets Marvin Frazier in a 12-round non-title heavyweight bout tomorrow night, said overtures had already been made to him regarding a unification title bout with Coetzee, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, and there was to be a meeting about it on Saturday.

He is also due to meet a representative of the Sun City resort complex in Bophuthatswana which wants to stage the Coetzee bout.

Holmes said he would prefer to meet Coetzee outside South Africa.

BOBSLEIGH

Money talks to champions

From Chris Moore, Königssee

The world's top bobsleighters, including both British champions, are being offered lucrative contracts to turn professional. A series similar to those already seen and planned in cricket and rugby, came to light last night when Britain's two-man and four-man champions were approached by Howard Siler, a former American driver, and joint founder of Professional Bobsleighters Associated.

Siler is in Königssee, where the British championships are being staged this week, with members of the American team who are practising for next month's Sarajevo Cup.

He confirmed to me during British practice yesterday that he has already signed up many of the leading names in the sport, including former world champions, René Stadler, from Switzerland, Giorgio Alivera, of Italy and Horst Flöth, of West Germany.

In addition, Eugenio Monti, universally recognized as the greatest bobbler of all time with nine world championships and two gold medals to his credit, has been recruited as race director with Pepe Bader, another former world champion, as his assistant.

Siler, who gave the US their highest placing for 25 years in finishing fifth in the last Olympic two-man event at Lake Placid, has secured that same venue for the first professional competition which he has organized directly after next February's winter Olympics in Yugoslavia. And in true Kerry Packer style, he revealed the event will be run under floodlights, televised live with \$100,000 (approx £70,000) lined up in prize money from sponsorship.

"I have got the theatre and now I am looking for the actors," Siler said. "If everything goes as planned we will then be coming to Europe to stage similar events at the other natural tracks at Cortina, Cervinia and San Moritz. "It will be a grand prix-type tour, with points awarded

winner of the British two-man title four times in the last six years, has been living in the United States since marrying an American girl 18 months ago, and claimed he has been guaranteed \$3,000 just to compete at Lake Placid.

"The idea of that," Siler explained, "is that everyone's start time will be the same, so that it is the skill of the driver that counts most. That way, the best driver should finish up as world champion, and not the best slinger."

That was a clear reference to the new Soviet super slinger which has caused such a stir in the sport since appearing at the 1980 Winter Olympics in Moscow.

"Unless the Soviets come back next year, I am afraid the rest of the world will be beaten to the post," Siler added.

Malcolm Lloyd, from Swansea, Conwy and Gwynedd, has

been offered a similar offer.

"The money isn't important to me because I have a good profession," Lloyd said, an insurance broker for Lloyds in London.

John Deere, the British four-man champion, has received a similar offer. "The money isn't important to me because I have a good profession," Deere said, an insurance broker for Lloyds in London.

Pupin and masters of the James Cook High School in Sunderland, named after Captain Cook, have

raised £30,000 to finance the first individual tour in Britain. They begin against Greater Manchester schools on Saturday. On Wednesday they play Merseyside and South Yorkshire schools.

The tour concludes on December 7 with a match against Humber schools. James Cook High School are the champion Australian senior school.

In search of glory with Somerset rugby

A new sun is rising in the west

Sixty years ago Somerset won the county rugby championship. They had never done so before, and they never have since. This seems odd, because rugby has always been a popular game in the county, the boundaries of which (whether you go by the old or the new ones) do not contain a single League football club.

The last time Somerset even reached the county semi-final was in 1953. I remember this match. I was a young and inexperienced radio commentator and it was the first time so important an occasion had been entrusted to me. I had to broadcast only the second half of the match, and I can tell you that, cocky young blighter though I was, I was very nervous. Somerset were playing Lancashire at Taunton. They were not expected to win, for Lancashire were a strong side, with Rimmer and Regan, both England players, at half-back. But they were expecting to give Lancashire a tough run.

Lancashire scored 19 points in the first half, and the match was effectively over before the broadcast began. In the second half they were content to sit on their lead, and the only score was a late penalty for Somerset. It rained. I may have done better commentaries, but I hope not many. We had no box, and I was surrounded by disgruntled Somerset supporters who, with nothing to cheer, spent most of their time commenting on the commentator.

"Tell the truth, can't 'ee?" was the commonest adjuration. Every time I mentioned a Bristol player there was a boo, because it was thought, at least by Taunton people, that there were too many Bristol players in the Somerset side. No, not a comfortable afternoon.



Alan Gibson

BOXING



Nick Wiliams

Depleted Slough stay top of league

By Sydney Friskin

Slough Oxford University

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Public Appointments

Don't keep it to yourself

We need your knowledge and experience

With sound practical experience and the necessary qualifications—degrees, diplomas, professional qualifications—HND, HNC, FTC, etc., depending upon your specialisation—you can train as a lecturer in Further and Higher Education. A one-year grant-aided course will prepare you to teach in one of the following fields:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Catering & Allied Subjects
- Business Studies
- Engineering
- Fashion Subjects
- Hairdressing
- Health Visiting
- Languages
- General and Communication Studies
- Nautical Subjects
- Nursing & Health Subjects
- Painting & Decorating
- Visual Communications
- Retail Distribution
- Science & Mathematics
- Social Work
- Vocational Preparation

For further details either phone or send the coupon to any of the following colleges:

Bolton Institute of Higher Education, Deans Road, BOLTON BL3 5AB. Tel: 0204 282651.

Garnet College, Downham Lane, Pinner Lane, LONDON SW15 4HA. Tel: 01-789 6532.

The Polytechnic, Huddersfield, Holly Bank Road, Lindley, HUDDERSFIELD HD3 3EP. Tel: 0484 25611.

Wolverhampton Polytechnic, Faculty of Education, Castle View, DUDLEY DY1 5HR. Tel: 0384 59741.

Please send further details and an application form for a one-year course to train as a lecturer. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

My subject specialism is _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

REF T



CITY OF LONDON

Ceremonial Assistant

A vacancy will occur for a Ceremonial Assistant in the Remembrancer's Office of the Corporation of London on 29th February, 1984. The duties of the office involve the detailed organisation of all ceremonial functions at which the Corporation is host at Guildhall and the Mansion House, including State and other banquets, and in particular the carrying out of the arrangements necessary for the Lord Mayor's Procession and Banquet each year.

Candidates should have a flair for ceremonial and a knowledge of protocol. They should be able to deal at a senior level with the Offices of State and Diplomatic Missions. The ability to work under pressure and sustain meticulous attention to detail is also a necessary attribute.

The salary of the appointment is £9,664 per annum, rising by four annual increments to a maximum of £10,761 per annum. There is, in addition, a London Weighting allowance of £1,377 per annum.

Application forms can be obtained from the Remembrancer, Corporation of London, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ (Telephone: 01-605 3030 Ext. 2202). Completed application forms should be returned by no later than 16th December 1983.

Inner London Education Authority SENIOR EDUCATION SAFETY ADVISERS (3 posts)

Salary Range: £11,053-£12,588 plus
£1,284 London Weighting Allowance

The person appointed will be responsible to the Principal Safety Adviser for health and safety advisory duties covering approximately one third of ILEA establishments. Candidates must be professionally qualified or have extensive experience of safety in the field of education.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Education Officer (50/50th 1D), Room 365, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE.

Closing date for the return of completed applications is 15 December, 1983.

These posts are suitable for job sharing.

ILEA is an equal opportunities employer.

UNA International Service

THIRD WORLD VACANCIES

West Bank: Computer Programmer, Occupational Therapist, Social Researcher, Kindergarten Advisor.

South: Audiovisual Technician, Veterinary Assistant.

Central: Technical Advisor, Documentalist.

Upper Volta: Physiotherapist.

Malta: Psychologist.

Public Health/Sanitation Workers, Social Researcher.

Serve for two years minimum on basic salary with all costs covered. Language tuition etc. Details from UNAIS, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1, London NW1 1TY and specific vacancy.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Appear Each Thursday
For Further Information
Telephone Stanley Marek

on
01-837 1234 Ext 7553

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FINANCIAL BOARD OFFICE

Administrative Assistant to take charge of the University's internal audit section.

Candidates should have experience of computer applications to financial accounting and be capable of contributing to the further development and improvement of the University's accounting procedure. Preference would be given to a professionally qualified accountant. Some knowledge of computers would be an advantage.

Applications with the names of 2 referees should be sent under confidential cover to The Treasurer, at The Financial Board, The Queen's Building, Cambridge, CB2 2TB to reach me not later than 14 Dec. 1983.

NUTRITION LECTURER

The Food Advisory Bureau requires a Lecturer in its department of Health Economics and Nutrition Education. The post holder would have a degree in Nutrition or Food Science and be in Divisions or a teaching certificate or equivalent qualifications. The department provides a research programme throughout the United Kingdom on practical nutrition to a wide range of audiences.

University of Birmingham STAFF OFFICER

The University seeks applications for the post of Staff Officer to assume charge of the personnel function including industrial relations. Candidates should have proven experience in personnel administration and in trade union negotiations.

Salary in the region of £17,500 p.a. Commensurate with further personal and application form available from the Senior Assistant's Secretary, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. Closing date: 5th December, 1983. Levenshulme

WARDEN

WORINGH HALL, COMMUNITY CENTRE which is part of Action Charles Trust. It is the focal point of a large number of groups covering a host of activities and interests. It is a centre of community for the young, single and homeless. It is a centre of social work, administration and fund raising for voluntary projects together with the ability to negotiate and make contacts. The main requirements are:

Further information from:
WORINGH HALL, EARLSFORD GROVE, FOREST GATE, LONDON E7 5AB
01-555 0142
Closing date for applications: 9th December

ALONE IN LONDON SERVICE DIRECTOR

To assume leadership of this rapidly expanding project covering the needs of the elderly, disabled and homeless. The post holder must have a strong capacity for caring as well as leadership and managerial ability. The starting salary will be circa £17,000. A 2 week annual leave entitlement is available at the post. But there is no obligation to take it.

Further information from:
ALONE IN LONDON SERVICE
DIRECTOR
Wells Cathedral
SECRETARY

URGENT SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT FOR KINGSWAY

SECRETARY 20+ required for Advertised Controller's management group. Present telephone number essential. Excellent working conditions. Must be well educated. Between 30 to 40 years old. Able to work on own initiative. Good telephone and computer skills. Please telephone for interview 01-581 1697

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS WELLS CATHEDRAL SECRETARY

The Dean and Chapter intend to appoint for the first time a Co-Deputy Secretary, to be responsible for the running of the church and accounting departments, with effect from September, 1984. Particulars upon application (no later than 31st December, 1983) to:

THE CHAPTER CLERK,
14 Market Place, Wells, Somerset

Our new Product Marketing Management will have the ultimate satisfaction of bringing up a whole new generation.

Walk into the offices of NCR these days and you will sense a new excitement. Listen carefully and you'll hear animated conversation on the theme of company growth.

This is no empty rhetoric.

MARKETING MANAGER

£21,000 + Car

ICC are the leading providers of company financial information to industry and commerce. Following extensive computer development ICC can now offer database facilities on-line to their clients.

A professional marketing manager is needed to promote and market these services.

We envisage the successful candidate to be a self motivated ambitious individual, aged under 35, either with qualifications in marketing and business studies or suitable previous experience.

Apply in confidence giving full details to

Miss Janet Hopson,
ICC Information Group,
81 City Road,
London, EC1

SALE ORIENTED LINGUIST

FIRM CLASS sales person with proven ability and wider experience in selling to the public. Good sales record. Fluent French & German. Data: 492 1624

ADVERTISEMENT Sales Executive.

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General Appointments

2 INVESTMENT ANALYSTS EUROPE AND FAR EAST

Established Investment Institution in the City requires two Analysts, one for European Portfolio and one for Singapore and Hong Kong Portfolio, with relevant knowledge and experience.

Age preferably 25 plus. Good salary and benefits.

Candidates should apply with curriculum vitae to:

Box 1410 H The Times

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires two EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS for

1) America Research Department (principally USA and Caribbean).

2) Eastern Europe Research Department (Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia).

The Executive Assistant is primarily responsible for raising with Amnesty International's adoption groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns in the area.

For both posts a good background of, and interest in, the area are required. For post 1) fluent Spanish is essential; for post 2) at least one relevant language is required. Fluent English is essential for both posts. Candidates must be able to type.

Salary £3,053.00 per annum (index-linked).

For a detailed job specification and application form send a large s.e.e. to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ or ring 01-533 1773 ext 5144 or 5147. Please state clearly for which post you wish to apply.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 31 December 1983.

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

Circa £20,000 p.a. + 2 litre car

Maccess Limited (part of the Bormah Retailing & Distribution Division) is the leading Automotive Wholesale Cash and Carry supplying independent retailers. Sixty, a developing subsidiary, supplies Home Improvement, Housewares and Garden products, again to the independent trade.

During the last nine years Maccess has developed at a rapid pace and in order to ensure that the development continues an appointment to the new position of Operations Director is to be made.

This position carries responsibility to the Chief Executive for directing the Cash and Carry Branch Operations within the agreed Marketing Plan, so that Sales, Profit and Return on Capital objectives are achieved.

Applicants must therefore have a successful track record in supervising large scale retail or wholesale chain operations.

Apply in complete confidence to:

K. J. WIDDOWSON, Chief Executive,
MACCESS LIMITED, CENTRAL ARCADE,
CHEEKEATON, BT19 5RL, W. YORKSHIRE

Maccess

EUROPEAN TOUR MANAGERS

Leading Tour Operator requires keen hardworking young people to train for our spring and summer tours:

ARE YOU aged between 23-30.

• Fluent in one or more European language.

• Able to travel under stress.

• Neat and well presented.

• Ongoing, patient, flexible, good humoured and cheerful.

If so please send written applications photo and CV to:

Elizabeth Oswald
MARVEL TOURS
25 New Cavendish Street, London, W1

PRIVATE MEMBERS CLUB MANAGER

Required for our private members club in SW1. Located opposite the Royal Exchange, the style and facilities will be similar to the West End Club. The successful candidate will be required to be responsible for maintaining a warm and friendly atmosphere and the profitability of the club. This will be a City and business location made as well as the main social function to be operated. This will be a full time position involving 40 hours per week, including evenings and weekends. Remuneration £12,000 per annum plus 10% bonus.

Applications to be submitted by December 5th.

Phone 7601 1581
The Manager, 3 Rydal Road, Streatham, SW16

Super Secretaries

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Young, energetic Tory MP needs a responsible, hard-working, efficient and reliable Secretary. He would prefer you to have had some experience in a similar role. The essential needs are good shorthand, telephone and computer skills and some knowledge of parliamentary correspondence. The hours are flexible.

Applications to be submitted by December 1st.

CHARMING Chartered Accountant £25,000+. One of the two partners in a busy firm of accountants in central London, would prefer you to have had some experience in a similar role. The hours are flexible.

Applications to be submitted by December 1st.

DUTCH SPK PA. English & Dutch. Environment, central London. £25,000+. Applications to be submitted by December 1st.

OPPORTUNITY for young personal Sec./Driver, well educated. Experience in the City, London, or elsewhere. To be seen 10.30L, The Times.

SECRETARIAL REQUISITES. Private General Secretary, near Sloane Square. SW1. £25,000.

EDUCATED young person required as trainee negotiator with British Gas Corporation.

GERMAN/ENGLISH PA/Bilingual Sh. £25,000+. Language Staff Age: 45-50.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

RECEPTIONIST ABLE TO TYPE

For the salon of a society portrait Photographer in Mayfair. Mature, personable, good looks, etc.

675 4927

JUST LISTEN, YOU DO NOT NEED TO SPEAK

RECRUITMENT

FOR POWDER COATING OPERATION

Situated at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire. The position requires a person with proven management expertise in the same or allied industry. Business ability vital. Remuneration £20,000 - £25,000 for top person.

Confidentiality respected.

Apply in writing to Mr F. W. Cook, White Seal, 2 Ash Tree Lane, Chatham, Kent. (A member of the Ward Holdings PLC Group).

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Double-glazing with a rose tint

Someone should commission a management shake-out this kind of selling could offer a way back into running their own show and exercising their initiative and energy.

"We are short of the right calibre field sales staff," says Cameron Robertson, the marketing director of Zenith Windows, part of the Bowater Group. Many suitable candidates steer clear of the job because of its tarnished image. So firms like Zenith, while recruiting, only exceptionally come up with the right sort of person. "It is just over 10 per cent who get through our selection procedure," says Robertson. "We are going to invest quite a lot of money in their training before they go out on the road, so we need to make sure that we are backing the right people. As it is, and despite the rigorous selection, only seven out of ten make it through the training course."

It is reckoned that competent double-glazing sales staff working for good firms earn about £14,000 a year. So, for people looking for a new direction there is a clear appeal to the work: so long as you use your discretion.

Being circumspect about who to work for probably means:

Responsible salesmen are wanted to give a new image to the industry, writes Edward Fennell

Excluding firms which are too keen, too quick to take you on (if they are casual about selecting their staff they will probably be casual about everything else).

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

AND IN MEMORIAM 23 & 24 NOVEMBER 1983

Minimum 3 lines £1.50

Announcements, headed by the name and permanent address of sender, may be sent to:

LAWRENCE'S INN ROAD

WC1X 8EZ

or telephone my telephone number 01-837 3311

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 4.00pm Monday to Friday, Saturday between 9.00am and 1.00pm, Sunday 1.00-2.30pm. For publication, the following day.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, Social Page 28. Cost £1.50 per line, 24 & 25 Nov.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Social Page 28. Cost £1.50 per line, 24 & 25 Nov.

Classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 8.00am Saturday, 24 Nov. (23 Nov. 23 Mon. for Wednesday).

Announcements in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

* Please add 10p. New or any change through the year will be applied to the above rates.

Announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 8.00am Saturday, 24 Nov. (23 Mon. for Wednesday).

Announcements in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

BIRTHS

ALLEN - On November 20th to Jane

SHEPPARD - On November 21 to Judith

Nicholas James.

BRAMMER - On November 21 to Judy

James Edward.

FINDLAY - On November 21 to

Carroll, to Plots a son, a son.

FOLLOWS - On November 21 in

Hong Kong, Penney and John, a

daughter, Lauren Constance.

HOBSON - On November 19th in

Gloucester Royal Maternity, to Anne

Kenny, a son, a son.

HICKS - On October 24th, to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

HILLS - On 21st November to Helen

Hicks, a son, a son.

JONES - On 21st November to Queen

Charlotte Hospital, Elizabeth Anne

Clements Arnold, Service Mortuary

50th November 11.00am. No flowers

or cards.

KELLY - On November 21, to Richard

and Edward Phillips, a brother for James.

LOVETT - On 21st November to

Lorraine, a son, a son.

LOWE - On 21st November at U.C.H., to

Octavia Lucia a sister for Alexander.

MANNERS - On 17th November to Charles

Mannini and John 2 sons.

MAY - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

NICHOLAS - On 21st November to

Helen, a son, a son.

PEPPER - On November 20 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

REED - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

ROBERTS - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

SIMPSON - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

THOMAS - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

TOMLINSON - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

WATSON - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

brother for Caroline.

WILSON - On November 21 to Sally and James, a

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1

TV-am

08 **Good Morning Britain:** News and entertainment service, available on every television set.
09 **Breakfast Time:** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. Today's special items include *Breakfast Time* doctor (between 8.30 and 9.00) and the Glynn Christian food and cookery line (also between 8.30 and 9.00). Other items include news at 8.32; sport at 8.40 and 8.46; and today's papers at 7.18 and 8.18.

09 **Mastermind:** A second screening of the contest involving Moray Knock-Crawford, Ian Fisher, Margaret Peat and Tom Stivens (r); 9.30 **Closedown.**

09 **Play School:** Edward Lear's *Play School* (r); 9.30 **Wangle's Hat:** 10.55 **Closedown.**

10 **After Noon:** with Richard Whiteman and Frances Coverdale; 12.57 **Financial Report:** And sub-titled news.

10 **Pebble Mill at One:** Howard Franklin, the florist expert, with more ideas and advice about arranging nature's gifts; 1.45 **Potent Pot** (r).

10 **Film: Magic Town (1947):** James Stewart stars in this romantic comedy as the opinion pollster who discovers a small town that reflects an entire nation's opinion. Co-starring Jane Wyman as a newspaper woman. Director: William A. Wellman.

10 **Happy Harmony:** cartoon from MGM; 3.45 **Play School:** It's Thursday; 4.20 **My Little Mouse:** cartoon; 4.25 **Jackson:** Jane Asher reads more pages from *The Railway Children* (r); 4.40 **Star of the Show:** An Amazing Hindoo comic; 5.50 **John Crearer's Newsround:** 5.10 **Blue Peter:** More about the campaign to help the world's victims of flood and drought.

10 **Sixty Minutes:** The first-up is news; 5.40 **regional newscast:** 5.50 **weather:** 6.15 **and** **Closing Headlines:** 6.30.

10 **Angela:** More about the anti-decoration demonstration outside the drugs factory.

7.05 **Tomorrow's World:** Science and technology for everyone. Tonight's edition includes items on the electric cooker, heated by hot-light-bulb, as easily controlled as gas; a modern, scientific approach to the ancient skill of making violins; and a way of predicting earthquakes more accurately by measuring gravity.

7.30 **Top of the Pops:** with Simon Bates and Richard Schner. A 4th edition.

8.05 **Wildlife on One:** **Last Stand:** of the Eagles. A film about the threat to the bald eagle. There are 3,000 pairs of them in the wilderness of southeast Alaska, but loggers are at work, and that is bad news for the bird that is the national emblem of the United States.

8.30 **Only Fools and Horses:** Del (David Jason) plans a fishing trip to the country as part of his latest money-making plan.

9.00 **News:** with Sue Lawley.

9.25 **Johnny Jarvis:** Episode 3. Johnny is picked up by a girl called Paula (Sarah London) and Alan is made frightened by the Colonel (Nick Greener). With Martin as Johnny, and Ian as Alan.

10.15 **Question Time:** On the platform tonight with Sir Robin Day are Ian Gove, the Environment Minister; John Smith MP; John Pardoe, former MP; and Diana Rockridge, of the Equal Opportunity Commission who is also a leading businesswoman.

11.15 **Silvers:** Another Sergeant Silko story; 11.40 **News headlines:**

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -80-82.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF -82-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

ITV/LONDON



9.30 **For Schools Toy Factory:** 3.42 **Sensitivity:** 9.59 **The Wonders of Kew Gardens:** 10.16 **English village ceremonies:** 10.33 **A-level physics:** 10.50 **Judaism:** 11.08 **Basil Brush:** 11.22 **The Laws of Motion:**

12.00 **Teentime:** with Claudia repeated at 4.00; 12.10 **Get up and Go:** with Barry Reid (r); 12.30 **The Sutlives:** Australian/wartime S family drama serial.

1.00 **News:** 1.20 **Thames area news:** 1.30 **A plus:** Report from New York, on Thanksgiving Day. Gill Nevitt talks to British expatriate writer Linda Blandford; the city's deputy mayor; and a political high-flyer, Carol Bellamy.

2.00 **Take the High Road:** Scottish estate serial; 2.30 **Something in Disguise:** final episode of the Elizabeth Jane Howard novel. May (Ursula Howells) makes a new will (r); 2.30 **Second Daughters:** episode 7. John contemplates returning to Melbourne to find a murderer.

4.00 **Children's TV:** **Teetime** and **Claudia** (r); 4.15 **Dangermouse:** episode 4 of The Return of Count Duckula (r); 4.20 **First Post:** Viewers' letters answered by Sue Robbie; 4.35 **Rapid Rabbit** and **Brown Fox:** cartoon; 4.45 **Home drama serial:** set in an Australian community welfare home; 5.15 **The Young Doctors:** Australian hospital drama series.

5.45 **News:** 6.00 **Thames area news:** 6.25 **Thames Sport:** with Steve Rider and Simon Read.

6.55 **Knight Rider:** An exorcist threatens to blow up a city unless a certain prisoner is released. The threat causes Michael Knight (David Hasselhoff) to go undercover as a prisoner.

7.45 **Film: Arthur Hailey's Hotel:** Substantial appetizer for next week's drama series based on Hailey's multi-character novel about the staff and guests at a San Francisco hotel run with characteristic efficiency by Bette Davis. With James Brolin, Connie Sellecca, Sheena Ferrall and, as himself, Mel Torme.

9.30 **TV Eye:** Is it really true that Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, commits its planes and staff to spying? TV Eye investigates the allegation.

10.00 **News at Ten:** And **Thames news headlines:**

10.30 **The Sweeney:** Regan (John Thaw) uncovers a multi-thousand pound car parking fraud while investigating in a routine surveillance of one of the notorious Smith brothers (r).

11.30 **Film: The Quatermass Experiment (1955):** Science fiction thriller, with some genuinely worrying moments, about the awful things that happen to the only surviving member of the crew of an experimental rocket that crashed in a Berkshire village. With Brian Donlevy, Jack Warner and (as the vegetable-man) Richard Wordsworth. Director: Val Guest.

12.55 **Night Thoughts:** from the Rev Dr Charles Elliott.



8.25 **Good Morning Britain:** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Today's sports news includes swimming 6.50 Flora Hind 7.25 Month Talks 7.45 Film Review 8.35 and Cookery 9.02. Morning papers reviewed at 6.25 sport at 6.35, 7.35 and news bulletins at 6.30 then half-hourly until 8.30.

10 **Two policies of insurance were taken out to protect THE COUNTRY GIRLS (Channel 4, 9.30pm) from misfortune. The first was getting Edna O'Brien to make her own adaptation of her autobiographical first novel. The second, not least important, was to entrust the direction to Edmond Davis. You may have thought the film was as 'The Girl with Green Eyes' made 20 years ago, and I Was Happy. Here, made two years later, to know the depth and breadth of the artistic affinity that exists between Mr Davis and the Ireland and Irish of Miss O'Brien's books. Mr Davis has spoken fondly of Miss O'Brien proud with The Country Girl. She has said it was a minor minus that even he has not been able to eliminate our awareness that what we are watching is a filmed book, faithfully reproduced, instead of a re-interpretation that makes use of the visual and structural devices**

CHOICE

peculiar to film-making. I should have said that four, not two, insurance policies were taken out to ensure a smooth passage from script to screen for *The Country Girl*. The two were the casting of Miss Germaine and Mr. Snowdon songbirds chirp to good effect in rehearsal, and they make the coach journey to Porthcawl in optimist spirits. The facts they meet, but tonight's film reveals the untold drama behind the verdict.

11 **SINGING SONGS OF WHALES AND THINGS (BBC 2, 7.10pm):** a modest addition to the Open Door canon of "community" (i.e. human interest) films, is worth 35 minutes of anybody's time, as indeed most of the films are. It is an account of a

Kentish invasion of traditional Welsh territory - the annual miners' male voice choir competition. The Kent Davids who talk on the Welsh Golifers are singers from the Snowdown Colliery, stoutly reinforced by the likes of a police sergeant and the captain of a cross country team. Conditions are most of them do-it-yourself music: the Snowdown songbirds chirp to good effect in rehearsal, and they make the coach journey to Porthcawl in optimist spirits. The facts they meet, but tonight's film reveals the untold drama behind the verdict.

12 **GARLAND FOR A HOAR HEAD:** John Andre's first, the vivacious versatile John Stalton deserved to be repeated and tonight (Radio 3, 7.30pm) it is. Sixteenth century setting: twentieth century dialogue; and Freddie Jones (as Stalton) at his considerable best.

1.15 **Beats Schools night-time broadcasting:** *Your Money and Your Life:* 12.30 *Living with Credit:* 12.30 *Safe Keeping.*

Radio 3

8.55 **Weather:** 7.00 **News:**

7.05 **Morning Concert:** part one, 8.15 **Shostakovich:** 8.25 **in F** for orch. Op. 1. No. 5; **Dvorak:** (Sonatas in G, Op. 100); **Josef Suk:** violin, with Alfred Holzen, piano; **Bridge:** (Dance Poem);

8.20 **Morning Concert:** part two, Schumann: *Adventure: The Bride of Messina*, Op. 104; *Wittgenstein: (Der Tod und das Meer);* *Zembla:* *harp; Lied: Zwick;* *Macbeth:* Alfred Brendel, piano; and Debussy: *Symphonic Suite: Printemps.*

8.25 **News:** 8.30 **Weather:**

8.30 **This Week's Composer:** Telemann. The Concerto in E major for flute, oboe, violins, viola d'amore, strings and continuo; and the *Academy of Ancient Music* and solo instrumentalists.

8.35 **Water Plaza:** the Boston SO play *Concerto for Violin:*

8.40 **Music for Cello and Piano:** recital by Robert Cohen with John Van Buskirk as accompanist; *Sonatas in A major:* Op. 86; and David Popper's *Hungarian Rhapsody:* Op. 86; *Serenade:* Op. 52; and the *Polonoise de Concert:* Op. 14.

8.45 **Beethoven:** the new chairman Michael O'Donnell (r).

8.50 **News:** 8.55 **Weather:**

8.55 **Concert:** Roger Cook's weekly investigation into listeners' problems; (r).

9.00 **The Living World:** natural history books for Christmas; (r).

9.05 **Morning Story:** *Sisters:* by Pat Hobday.

9.10 **Concert:** *Concerto for Violin:*

9.15 **Music World:** A new series of the *Academy of Ancient Music* and solo instrumentalists.

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